

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy, and Bibliography

VOL. 20. NO. 3.

MARCH, 1895

Contents

PAGE	PAGE
EDITORIAL. 75	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. 89
Library Consolidation in New York City. 75	Seventeenth Conference, Denver, Aug. 12-18, 1895.
Co-operative Indexing of Scientific Literature. 75	State Library Section.
Distribution of Government Publications. 75	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. 91
Circulation of Books from the New York State Library. 75	Saint Valentine.
The Crerar Library of Science. 75	Library School Examinations.
Recent Library Progress. 75	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS. 91
SOME LIBRARIES OF THE NORTHWEST. — R. R. Bowker. (Illustrated). 77	Connecticut Library Association.
THE COLLATING OF LIBRARY BOOKS. — W. I. Fletcher. 80	Pennsylvania Library Club.
CO-OPERATION IN THE CATALOGING OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. 81	Ohio Library Association.
A CARD CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. 82	Wisconsin Library Association.
A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW YORK CITY. 84	Iowa Library Society.
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY. 85	LIBRARY CLUBS. 95
CRERAR LIBRARY TO BE A LIBRARY OF SCIENCE. 86	New York Library Club.
THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. 87	Chicago Library Club.
THE AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS. 87	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY. 96
ADVERTISING A LIBRARY. — J. C. Dana. 88	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. 103
	LIBRARIANS. 104
	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION. 104
	BIBLIOGRAPHY. 106

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 28 ELM STREET (Near Duane).
LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE,
CHARING CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, not per annum: single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

Established 1785.

Telegraphic Address, "Gutenberg."

JOSEPH BAER & CO.,

FRANKFORT O. M. (GERMANY),

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

*General Agents in Europe for many Public Institutions in America,
for the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg, etc.*

Stock of about half a million of second-hand volumes in all branches of literature.

Systematic catalogues issued regularly and sent post free on application.

Old and new books supplied at best terms and forwarded by quickest
and cheapest routes. Cheap and durable bindings for libraries.

LAST ACQUISITION:

The Library of the late Sir Charles Thomas Newton,

*Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Chief Editor of the Ancient Greek
Inscriptions in the British Museum, author of "Discoveries at
Halicarnassus," etc., etc.*

This splendid library is one of the most complete collections of books on classical archaeology ever offered for sale. We intend to sell it in one lot. Catalogue in preparation. Buyers are requested to apply.

LAST CATALOGUES OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS PUBLISHED:

- No. 305, 311, 312, 317, 318, 325. Library of Prof. W. von Laxer. (*Germanische Sprachen und deutsche Literatur*, 7200 items.)
- " 319, 322, 323. Library of Prof. Wilhelm Lübke. (*Archæology, Fine Arts, Industrial Arts*, 5000 items.)
- " 328, 329, 338. *Political Economy* (4800 items).
- " 330. Library of Prof. F. Miklosich. (*Historia et litteratura Slavorum*.)
- " 331. *Reference Books, Library Editions, Periodicals and Publications of Learned Societies* (1800 items).
- " 332. Library of Prof. F. Noll. (*Zoology*, 2800 items.)
- " 333. *Pedagogical Sciences*.
- " 334. *History of Costume, Festivals, etc.*
- " 335. *History of the Catholic Church, with Appendices on the Reformation and the Jesuits*.
- " 336. Library of Mr. Lucas, Architect of the Cathedral of Mayence. (*Christian Art*.)
- " 337. *Classical Archaeology*.
- " 339. *The Bynantine Empire, Modern Greece, Turkey, Hungary* (1200 items).
- " 340. Library of Prof. O. Feistmantel, of the Indian Survey. (*British India and the East Indian Archipelago; with Appendix on the Gypsies*, 1300 items.)
- " 341. *Lepidopterology*.—342. *Geology*.—343. *Numismatics*.
- " 344, 345. Library of Fr. von Bodenstedt. Part I. *Literature and History of Russia*. Part II. *Shakespeare and his time*.
- " 346. *Botany*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

MARCH, 1895.

No. 3

THE finest piece of co-operation in library history is that which has been announced within the month in the proposed consolidation of the library foundations of New York City. The Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust were each sufficient, in almost any other city than metropolitan New York, to provide adequately for a great library, and it is most creditable to the recent administration of the Lenox Library that this, as well as the Astor Library, has, within its limitations, been put freely at the service of the public. But no one of these individually, with those limiting conditions, could be adequate in New York, while the consolidation of all into the "New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations," as it is ingeniously proposed to call the new institution, brings everything together into a happy whole. New York will now fairly rival Boston and Chicago as a library city, and we may fairly expect that Brooklyn will take the hint and begin a like consolidation of its library enterprises. Such a movement has, indeed, been considered in Brooklyn, and one seems also under way in Philadelphia, where the consolidation of the Pepper Free Library with the libraries of the board of education has led to definite plans for a general consolidation of libraries, so that the spirit of co-operation for which the American Library Association has stood, through so many years, is now bearing most noble fruit. With the several libraries of the New York Free Circulating Library as branches, it is scarcely possible to conceive of a finer system than this new plan for New York outlines, and the greatest credit that is possible within words should be given to the trustees of the several bodies, who have voted to combine the individualities of their several institutions to this grand consummation.

ANOTHER example of proposed co-operation on a large scale is outlined in the report of the Harvard University committee on the index-

ing of scientific books, and the correspondence from the Royal Society, already given in *Science*, which we reprint elsewhere. There is nothing more wasteful in the whole range of duplication than incomplete and inadequate indexing, where practically complete and adequate work is possible. The Royal Society, which is officially and in practice the leading organization of the scientific world, renders a great service to science and to bibliography in initiating this undertaking, and it is scarcely necessary to appeal to American librarians on their side to do everything possible to promote the success of this admirable plan. We heartily second the appeal to publishers to do everything in their power to make the enterprise possible.

It should not be forgotten that the new Government Publications law distributes to members of Congress a large stock of Government publications hitherto uselessly on storage. These, it is understood, will not come under the charge of the new superintendent of documents, and therefore librarians should be on the alert to make sure that through their senators or representatives they get such documents as may be of service to them. If this stock, as it reaches the hands of congressmen, is not promptly called for by those who are likely to use it, it will doubtless find its way to the usual tomb of Government publications—the second-hand dealer or the junkshop—and it is better that librarians, therefore, should ask for everything that they might possibly want, in the hope of getting what they do want and exchanging the remainder, than it is to take the chance of losing publications which will be of great value in the right place and of no earthly value in the wrong place.

WHILE it is not improper that books in a state library should be to a certain extent at the service of the citizens of the capital city, and that a state library should thus become in a measure

a local circulating library, this policy is only possible under wise limitations, and it seems to be the general opinion, within and without the New York State Library, that the circulating feature of that library, under its present liberal administration, has cramped too much its value as a reference collection. Both the library profession and the public have reason to know that under Mr. Dewey's administration the most liberal arrangements possible are sure to be made in everything tending towards the accommodation of all kinds of readers, so that if the State Library determines to curtail the use of its books for circulation, it may be taken for granted that it is right in so doing, and that the books are refused for less valuable uses, not that they may stand idle on the shelves but that they may do more important service elsewhere. It is well known to librarians that there is a great growth in the extent to which books are sent from the State Library to the over 500 institutions in the university and to scholars in different parts of the state who have claims on the collection in prosecuting their studies. It was inevitable that the State Library, in doing this very important work, should find it necessary to curtail somewhat the merely local and incidental use of books. This curtailment, however, has been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers, as it really amounts to little beyond refusing to supply citizens of Albany with current novels for their recreation.

THE announcement that the trustees of the John Crerar Library have determined to establish a scientific reference library is of very general interest. The decision has come as something of a surprise, for though it was understood that no attempt would be made to enter the "general" field, so fully occupied by the Chicago Public Library, it was believed that the directors were inclined towards Americana or religion as the specialty of the library. The choice of science is an admirable one, covering, as it does, a field that it is practically impossible for most libraries to occupy even partially, and that is of the utmost use and value to a very large portion of the public. Whether the development of the library on these lines is entirely in accord with the intention of its founder is another matter; it is probable that Mr. Crerar, who in his will forbade the inclusion of "French novels and all skeptical trash" in his library, would have included in the latter category many books

that will find rightful place in the Crerar Library of Science. But it is an excellent thing that the trustees have given so broad and wise a construction to the terms of a will that might have been interpreted in a far narrower spirit. They have shown a real appreciation of their responsibility and a desire to use the trust committed to them in such a way as to afford "the greatest good to the greatest number." Their declared intention is to take the term science in its most catholic sense, including not only abstract and technical science, but the science of sociology, of architecture, of astronomy, of art and government, as well as the science of electricity, engineering and mechanics. A library planned on these lines, rightly developed, freely and broadly administered, would be a boon not only to the city possessing it, but to scholars, students, and investigators throughout the country—and such a library it is within the power of the Crerar trustees to establish.

THERE has been a most gratifying development along the lines of library progress since the new year. Vermont has now a state library commission and a state association, both of which are doing effective work, Wisconsin is about to join the ranks of states possessing library commissions, in Ohio a state library association has just been formed, with a large membership and larger supply of enthusiasm, and a bill is pending in the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the establishment of libraries in every school district of the state. Each of these movements has been the direct result of active and persevering effort on the part of A. L. A. workers, and two of them, at least, had their inception at the Lake Placid Conference. It is not to be expected that this rate of progress will be continued during the year—that were too millennial a prospect; but there is certainly a most hopeful promise for the future, and it does not seem unduly optimistic to look forward to the time when each state shall have its library laws, its library commission, its state association and its local library societies. Indeed, in this movement every state that joins the library ranks may be counted twice, once for itself and once for its example—for state pride is almost as vital a point as civic pride, and the argument that a state is behind its sister states in progressiveness, and especially in educational matters, is one of the most powerful levers of public sentiment.

SOME LIBRARIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

How large a country and how great a nation we have in these United States of America is the subject of vast spread-eagle oratory. Perhaps it is more accurate to say *was* the subject of the large-voiced orator, since both he and his subject have given way in later years to the careful student who is, perhaps, inclined to emphasize the difficulties and dangers of national vastness, rather than to glory indiscriminately and promiscuously in that characteristic feature of our national being. The orator stayed at home and talked; the student travels and observes and reports. But when a hundred such students and observers and reporters crossed the continent in 1891 to visit their library brethren on the Western coast, their journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific opened their eyes and their minds to a serious sense of the largeness and greatness, in the true sense, of the national life, in the best features of which they were becoming so important a part. It was a comfortable surprise to Eastern librarians to find how important and how educational a part in national progress was taken by the librarians of the Pacific coast, whether in the great libraries of San Francisco, the original and pioneer work at Los Angeles, or the modest, but intelligent endeavors of the smaller libraries in the still younger communities scattered through the state of California. But this visit included only California itself, and except that the ubiquitous and industrious Mr. Fletcher found time to make a working missionary visit as far north as Seattle, little has been known by librarians in the East of the library development of the Northwest.

The finest separate library building on the Pacific coast is the home of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon. The site is at the corner of Seventh and Stark streets, a third of a mile back from the Willamette River front, just beyond the high-water mark of the flood of June, 1894, on the river plain, above which rise the picturesque heights of this venerable city of the Pacific coast—already a half century old! It is a noble building, in Romanesque design, of simple and effective lines, occupying a frontage of 144 feet on Stark street, its base of Nelson Island granite with upper walls of light-colored sandstone, surmounted at a height of 50 feet with a tile roof. In design, the façade has some resemblance to the new Boston Public Library building. The

main entrance is through a three-door vestibule, which leads up by a few steps to the main corridor, through which one reaches the main book-room, handsomely furnished, with stacks effectively arranged on either side, and having the librarian's quarters at one end and the ladies' room at the other. This floor also contains newspaper and magazine rooms and a chess-room. In the basement are accommodations for receiving and handling books. On the second floor is a large memorial hall, which is to be the home of the Portland Art Museum, with lecture-room, reference-room and directors' room. The memorial hall is dedicated to the memory of Miss Ella M. Smith, from whose bequest the edifice was built. She left for this purpose real estate appraised at the time the building was commenced, in 1890, at from \$130,000 to \$140,000, and it was decided to hold this property, borrowing upon its security such money as might be required as the building progressed. This plan proved a profitable one until the crisis of 1893, when values and rentals fell to such an extent as to cause some embarrassment to the Library Association; but the property is still valued as high as \$127,000, and the library has surmounted its difficulties fairly well. The new building was finished in 1893, and the books were removed, to the extent of nearly 20,000, in June, 1893, in seven working days. The stack-room contains present accommodations for about 30,000 volumes, and provision can ultimately be made for 120,000 volumes.

The Association was started as a subscription library in 1864, and it was not until 1894 that the dues were reduced from \$9 to \$5 a year. It had, at the last report, 101 perpetual memberships, 214 half-yearly, 310 monthly, and 36 honorary members. The library had not been opened Sundays, but the directors agreed to provide for Sunday opening if 100 persons would become annual members who had never been members of the Library Association and whose wish was that the library should be open Sunday.

It is pleasant to note that this most important library of the Northwest is under the charge of an active member of the American Library Association and a graduate of the library school of Pratt Institute, and it is also gratifying to record that Mr. Daniel F. W. Bursch, who, in 1893, succeeded Mr. Henry A. Oxen as librarian of

the Library Association, is heartily desirous of making his library a centre of such work and inspiration as the American Library Association and the several library schools promote. On receiving his appointment, Mr. Bursch wisely made a tour of the foremost libraries of the East, and consulted librarians in the leading cities, with the purpose of adding to his own knowledge and experience the best he could glean from others; thus he reached Portland equipped with the best information from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, and other centres. In his first report (the 30th annual report of the Association) he makes pleasant mention in especial of the courtesies extended to him by Miss Cutler at Albany, and Mr. Carr at Scranton. With the beginning of 1894 Mr. Bursch started a four-page bulletin called *Our Library*, which has proved a valuable record of the work of the library and of the University Extension lectures carried on in connection with it.

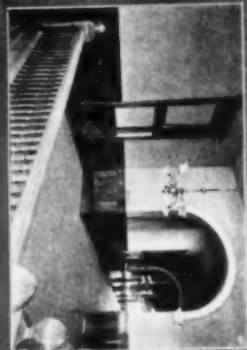
The State Library of Oregon is in the Capitol at Salem, also situated in the plain of the Willamette River, and named, like its sister city, from one of the old cities of the Atlantic coast. Salem, Oregon, unlike its ancient prototype of Massachusetts, is laid out on broad lines, the narrowest of its streets being 99 feet wide. In its centre is a considerable park which contains the State Capitol, of an order of architecture which we have come to associate with Capitol buildings, with its two wings and crowning dome. The library occupies one wing on the upper floor, and is under care of Mr. J. B. Putnam, who, though he has never come into relations with the library spirit, is desirous of making his library something more than a mere collection of law-books, as it is now. So far, there is, in fact, scarce anything but law-books in the library, three or four volumes referring to the history of the state being the exception to the rule. The library at Portland some time since announced its intention of providing for as full a collection as could be made of publications of and relating to Oregon, and this function of state record which belongs properly to a state library is not unappreciated by Mr. Putnam, who hopes to become a friendly rival of Mr. Bursch in collecting the materials for the history of this young state before the lapse of time has made it too late to make such a collection adequately.

In the new state of Washington the State

Library is to be found at Olympia, picturesquely situated on rising ground at the head or south end of Puget Sound. The old white barn, formerly the Capitol, was deserted some years ago, and work upon the fine new Capitol, which is to look down from its heights over the waters of the sound, is but just commenced. Meanwhile the state departments have taken refuge in business blocks, in one of which the State Library, under the care of Mr. F. T. Gilbert, has fairly good quarters. Like its sister library in the adjoining state, this is largely a library of law-books, but it has also a miscellaneous department, for which a considerable appropriation has been made, and some attention has already been given to the collection of the literature of and relating to the state. Mr. Gilbert, although like Mr. Putnam, sequestered from association with other librarians, is heartily desirous of making the State Library all that it should be, and any Eastern librarians who find their way to the Pacific coast will find here, as everywhere, cordial welcome and a hearty desire to take advantage of their presence to learn of any new points in library progress.

The City Library of Tacoma is now housed in the newly completed City Hall, whose tall, square tower is one of the picturesque landmarks of this interesting city, crowning the precipitous bluff which overlooks the harbor. The library had been started in 1886 by Mrs. Grace R. Moore, with the help of Mr. Walter J. Thompson and others, and had occupied small rooms in a business block. In 1892, in which year the present librarian was appointed, the city granted a monthly appropriation of \$250, and on the completion of the City Hall, in May, 1893, assigned to it the free use of one-half the upper story. In January, 1894, the city took over the property and control from the former Library Association. It is now under the charge of a library committee of the City Council, of which Mr. John Hartman is chairman, with an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Commercial Club, the Trades Council (labor organizations) and the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Grace R. Moore, the originator of the library. Provision is made against political change by fixing the librarian's term at five years and by giving him the appointment of the assistants. The main library is a large room with open shelves around it, giving free access to all books, adjoining which on one side is the librarian's and cataloging room and

City Library of Tacoma.



Entrance to the City Library of Tacoma.



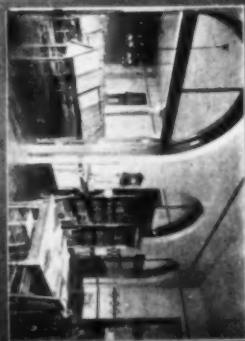
CITY HALL.



Interior of the City Library of Tacoma.



Interior of the City Library of Tacoma.



Interior of the City Library of Tacoma.

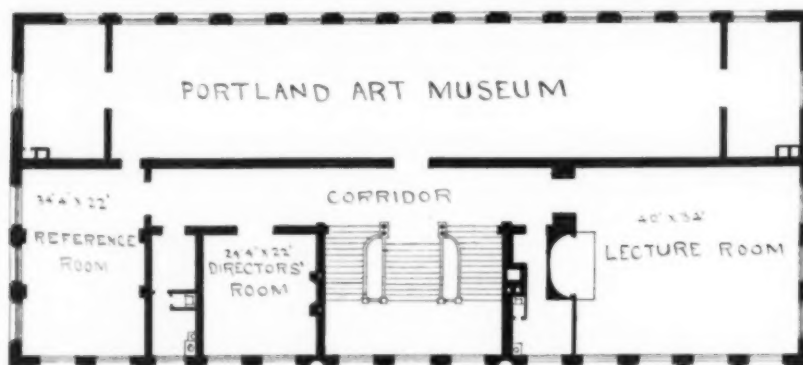
5-1000 1000

THE CITY LIBRARY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

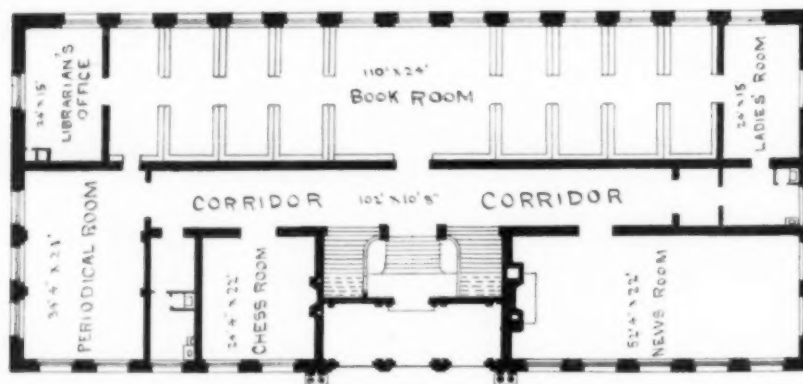
Gifts and Donations to the City Library of Tacoma.



PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BUILDING, PORTLAND, ORE.



Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

GROUND FLOOR PLANS OF THE PORTLAND L. A. BUILDING.

the ladies reading-room, and on the other a newspaper-room, in which newspapers are arranged geographically from West to East.

Mr. W. Curtis Taylor, the librarian, who is assisted by Miss Amy Hall, is one of the most enterprising librarians on the Pacific coast, and despite the fact that he has had little opportunity of communication with his fellow-members of the profession, has shown great enterprise and originality in his development of the library. Mr. Taylor is rightly proud of the fact that out of a stock of 2000 circulating books his loans in a single year have reached 28,000, a ratio of 14 to one. Mr. Taylor believes heartily in the fullest and freest relation with the public, the schools, labor organizations, literary clubs, and the young people, and, as he says, makes the public itself, as far as possible, a "committee of the whole" on the selection of books. On the shelves Mr. Taylor has an ingenious book-dummy of his own contrivance, on the back of which is a placard: "Books are plainly numbered or lettered. Please put them back exactly in their places," and about the room are placards in large type containing an extract from his librarian's report of 1894: "An application to the librarian will generally bring out from the heart of our books somewhat more than appears on their face. NEVER HESITATE TO ASK QUESTIONS—it keeps us posted on our stock; and we like that."

The library under the city ordinance receives five per cent. of the revenue from fines and licenses; but this is inadequate, and the legislature has been asked to permit a one mill tax on city valuation. Meantime, the library has been helped out somewhat by receptions and devices of that sort. During the past winter there has been given a series of lectures in the library rooms, covering a wide range in literature, history, economics, etc., for which the admission fee was, "adults, 25 cents, or a book; children, 10 cents, or a book." Among the subjects were the history of the Northwest, the Indians, profit-sharing, etc. Mr. Taylor takes every possible opportunity to make the library known to his constituency, and issued in September, 1894, a tasteful and interesting description of the library and its work, including a conversational statement of the decimal classification, from which pamphlet the illustrations of the library are taken. Mr. Taylor has invented a number of practical devices, among which an ingenious newspaper-clip should be noted. It is interesting to note that he began li-

brary life as a boy in the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, years ago.

In one of the suburban extensions of Tacoma is a charming small library building, erected by a well-known real-estate investor, as one of the central features of his real estate improvement plans. Since the "boom" collapsed, these suburbs of Tacoma, which were planned on a gigantic scale, have for the time being been of less importance, but with the normal growth of the city they will again become important centres of development, and this suburb will have all the better chance of success because of the wise forethought of its founder in providing the attractive feature of a library.

The sister and rival city of Seattle, terraced with its nestling lakes on the rise of ground on the east shore of Puget Sound, 20 miles to the north, organized a City Library in 1890, when the present charter was obtained, and made the library a regular part of the city organization. In June of 1894 it was removed to its present home, on the fifth floor of the Collins office building, on the main street, where it has attractive and convenient quarters. The elevator gives entrance to a large reception-room, containing catalog-tables, delivery-desk, and cases for new books and magazines. The stack-room contains now about 12,000 books, and the yearly issues run somewhat above 100,000 to nearly 7000 cardholders. Next to the stack-room are the librarian's office and the trustees' room. There is a fine reading-room, well lighted, with accommodations for nearly 100 readers, and a separate reference-room, with tables, writing-desks, etc., for about 30. The most distinctive feature of the library is the ladies' reading-room, about 34 x 16, carpeted and furnished as beautifully as the drawing-room of a private house; this is maintained by the help of a ladies' society, which has special charge of this room and provides a special fund for pictures and books on art, which are displayed in it. The library is supported by the receipt of 10 per cent. of the city licenses and fines, amounting last year to \$14,000. The removal and furnishing of the new rooms left a debt of about \$1000, which was paid off promptly through a subscription opened by one of the local dailies. Mr. J. D. Atkinson is the librarian, and Miss E. N. Henry is his capable and enterprising chief assistant, and the library is, perhaps, the best manned—or womaned—of any of its size on the coast. The whole appearance of the library is attrac-

tively comfortable, and it seems one of the active centres of city life. Mr. Fletcher, in 1891, started a card catalog for the library, and a first printed catalog was issued in September, 1893.

A librarian who voyages as far north as Alaska will be glad to find in Sitka the beginning of a library, although it is not yet more than a beginning. In that curious little town, with its Russian block houses, its Greek church, its huddles of Indian dwellings, are the extensive buildings of the Presbyterian Mission, one of which is a museum, in which the antiquities and curiosities of Alaska are gathered, and in connection with which is, or is supposed to be, the Sheldon Jackson Library, although this nucleus of the future public library of the capital of Alaska is not easily to be found in the short stay of the ordinary tourist. This is also

the headquarters of the Alaska Historical Association, which has already printed one or two pamphlets on Alaskan history and geography, and the fact that the museum, library, and historical society have at least made a start is good promise for the future.

As yet there are no library associations in the Northwest, but there has recently been some consultation with a view to organizing library clubs, one for Tacoma and Seattle, the other for Portland and the near cities, and combining these into a Library Association of the Northwest. This will do much to develop the library spirit and library progress in that part of the country, and it is to be hoped that one of these days the librarians of the Northwest may be the hosts of a conference of the American Library Association.

THE COLLATING OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, *Librarian Amherst College.*

PERHAPS there was never a more conspicuous example of the failure of the principle "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," than was furnished by the vote of "nearly unanimous" agreement at the Chicago Conference (LIB. J. 18: C88) that "It does not pay to collate all new books." Of course it does not. But the mischief of such a statement is that it will not be rightly understood. Does it mean that there are exceptions to the rule of collating all books? If so, I agree. But if it means (as it will often be understood) that only certain kinds of books, rare or expensive ones for example, should be collated, then I disagree, and lament that such a principle should seem to be accepted by the assembled librarians.

It is essential that all accessions should be collated, except in cases where there can be no redress if imperfections are found, and at the same time the books are of a character which makes it not worth while for imperfections to be noted in the accession or other catalog. This double requirement for exceptions makes the rule of collating almost universal. It has always been so in libraries under my direction, and I can recall without reference to any list or memorandum, the following important books which at one time or another I have returned for the lack, in each case, of one whole signature, securing good copies in exchange: Lippin-

cott's *Gazetteer*, Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities," new ed.; Ruskin's *Works*, author's edition (one volume lacked the first signature), Lockyer's "Dawn of astronomy," Larned's "History for ready reference." Besides these more important books, multitudes of less consequence have been rejected. Beyond the mere advantage of securing good copies in the place of imperfect ones (and it has certainly paid us in this respect alone), I prize the moral effect upon booksellers and publishers of having defective copies returned. It happened that on having the first lot of books received here after I took charge collated, one was found imperfect and sent back. Not long after, my assistant was in the store where the books were purchased, and the dealer said to him, "He caught me up on the first lot!" The number of imperfectly folded, wrongly gathered, and otherwise defective copies of new books, issued by nearly all publishers, surpasses the belief of one familiar with the precautions taken in good book offices. A steady undertow of such copies, setting back to the offices from the libraries, may do much to increase the care taken, and so protect not only the libraries, but the great mass of private buyers, who never think of collating their purchases, thus fulfilling a part of the proper mission of libraries, in raising the standard of excellence in book-making as well as in literature.

We also pursue with very satisfactory results the policy of collating all books returned after binding or repair. Hardly a lot comes in from which some specimen of bad work (generally in misplacement of sections) is not sent back, to be

a thorn in the side of the binder. Book-lovers are always complaining of the maltreatment of books by bookbinders. What better service can we render to the whole guild of bookish people than by insisting on correct and careful bibliography?

CO-OPERATION IN THE CATALOGING OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

AN important step towards a co-operative system of cataloging scientific literature was taken in March, 1894, by the Royal Society of London. In that month the Society sent to various institutions of learning a circular letter, pointing out the need of more thorough indexing of scientific literature than is accomplished by the "Catalogue of scientific papers" in its present form, and suggesting the preparation and publication of a catalog or index by a central office supported by international contributions, which should be supplied with all information necessary for the construction of the catalog; either by having all periodicals, monographs, etc., sent direct to the office to be cataloged there, or by various institutions undertaking to send in portions of the catalog already prepared, or by both methods combined. The object of the communication was to ascertain how far such a scheme commended itself to scientific bodies and scientific men, and to obtain suggestions as to the best methods of carrying on the work.

In Harvard University a committee of the university council was appointed to consider the communication of the Royal Society, and a report from the committee was accepted by the council in the autumn of 1894. The full text of this report, together with the letter of the Royal Society, was contributed by Prof. H. P. Bowditch, chairman of the university committee, to *Science* of Feb. 15. These are reprinted elsewhere, and deserve the careful attention of all librarians, both from their intrinsic interest and from the methods of procedure outlined. The recommendations of the university committee make definite suggestions for the establishment of such a central bureau, decide in favor of a card catalog, and present a careful plan of action. The co-operation of publishers is urged as an essential element of success, and one of the most important suggestions is that requiring "a brief statement, not to exceed eight lines, to be prepared by the author himself," summarizing the subject, character, and aim of his work.

The matter is of very present importance to

librarians and should enlist their attention and co-operation. Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, of Harvard University Library, writes as follows regarding the published correspondence:

"The letter of the Royal Society and the report of the Harvard committee will be full of interest to librarians, though many of them, I fancy, will find in the expectations of the Harvard committee an undue optimism in regard to the practical effect of correct reasoning, and will think the more chastened hopes of the Royal Society more likely to be fulfilled. The management of the Library Bureau, who have experience in securing books for cataloging from publishers, could doubtless express a valuable opinion upon the practicability of securing from publishers and editors a prompt and full supply of printed titles annotated by the authors.

"In the connection I may note that a discussion of a current index of botanical literature is contained in the *Proceedings of the Madison Botanical Congress* of 1893; Madison, 1894, pp. 45-52. With the current card index of botanical literature which is now appearing under the supervision of Mr. A. B. Seymour, of Cambridge, readers of the JOURNAL are doubtless familiar."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, also writes: "I enclose herewith a transcript from the issue of *Science* dated February 15, embodying certain correspondence which appears to me to be of peculiar interest to librarians; and upon which it is peculiarly appropriate that librarians should be heard.

"As appears from the letters, the matter has thus far progressed no further than an inquiry on the one hand met by a suggestion on the other. It is, therefore, open to discussion and further suggestion, both as to general scope and as to detail. I trust that librarians will feel an interest sufficient to induce them to enter into the discussion either in the columns of the JOURNAL or by direct correspondence with the committee of the university council or the secretaries of the Royal Society."

A CARD CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Correspondence reprinted from Science, Feb. 15, 1895.

Editor of Science.

DEAR SIR: The efforts which students of the natural sciences are constantly making to provide themselves with more complete summaries of the literature of their various departments all testify to the existence of a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing methods of cataloging scientific papers and reporting upon the results of scientific research. That this dissatisfaction is felt by none more keenly than by those engaged in the work is shown by the appeal made last spring by the Royal Society to various universities and learned societies for advice as to the feasibility of maintaining by international co-operation a complete catalog of current scientific literature

In adopting the recommendations of the committee as printed below, the University council voted "that the secretary of the council be instructed to transmit to the Royal Society a letter stating the opinion of this council, that the expression 'scientific literature' as used in the above recommendation ought to receive a very broad interpretation."

Yours very truly,

H. P. BOWDITCH.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY,

Burlington House, March 22, 1894.

SIR: The Royal Society of London, as you are probably aware, has published nine quarto volumes of "The catalogue of scientific papers," the first volume of the decade 1874-83 having been issued last year.

This catalog is limited to periodical scientific literature, i. e., to papers published in the transactions, etc., of societies, and in journals; it takes no account whatever of monographs and independent books, however important. The titles, moreover, are arranged solely according to authors' names; and though the Society has long had under consideration the preparation of, and it is hoped may eventually issue, as a key to the volumes already published, a list in which the titles are arranged according to subject-matter, the catalog is still being prepared according to authors' names. Further, though the Society has endeavored to include the titles of all the scientific papers published in periodicals of acknowledged standing, the catalog is, even as regards periodical literature, confessedly incomplete, owing to the omission of the titles of papers published in periodicals of little importance, or not easy of access.

Owing to the great development of scientific literature, the task of the Society in continuing the catalog, even in its present form, is rapidly increasing in difficulty. At the same time it is clear that the progress of science would be greatly helped by, indeed, almost demands, the compilation of a catalog which should aim at completeness, and should contain the titles of scientific publications, whether appearing in

periodicals or independently. In such a catalog the titles should be arranged not only according to authors' names, but also according to subject-matter, the text of each paper and not the title only being consulted for the latter purpose. And the value of the catalog would be greatly enhanced by a rapid periodical issue, and by publication in such a form that the portion which pertains to any particular branch of science might be obtained separately.

It is needless to say that the preparation and publication of such a complete catalog is far beyond the power and means of any single society.

Led by the above considerations, the president and council of the Royal Society have appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of such a catalog being compiled through international co-operation.

The committee are not as yet in a position to formulate any distinct plan by which such international co-operation might be brought about; but it may be useful even at the outset to make the following preliminary suggestions:

The catalog should commence with papers published on or after January 1, 1900.

A central office or bureau should be established in some place to be hereafter chosen, and should be maintained by international contributions, either directly, that is by annual or other subsidies, or indirectly, that is, by the guarantee to purchase a certain number of copies of the catalog.

This office should be regularly supplied with all the information necessary for the construction of the catalog. This might be done either by all periodicals, monographs, etc., being sent direct to the office to be cataloged there, or by various institutions undertaking to send in portions of the catalog already prepared, or by both methods combined.

At such an office arrangements might be made by which, in addition to preparing the catalog, scientific data might be tabulated as they came to hand in the papers supplied.

The first step, however, is to ascertain whether any scheme of international co-operation is feasible and desirable. The committee accordingly is desirous of learning the views upon this subject of scientific bodies and of scientific men.

We, therefore, venture to express the hope that you will be so good as, at some early opportunity, to bring the matter before the Harvard University and to make known to us for the use of the committee, the conclusions arrived at concerning it.

Should the decision you report be in any way favorable to the scheme, may we further ask you to communicate to us, for the use of the committee, any suggestions which you may think it desirable to make; as to the best methods of inaugurating a scheme; as to the constitution and means of maintenance of the central office; as to the exact character of the work to be carried on there; as to the language or languages in which the catalog should be published, and the like?

We are, your obedient servants,

(Signed) M. FOSTER, *Secretary R. S.*

RAYLEIGH, *Secretary R. S.*

J. LISTER, *Foreign Sec. R. S.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY
COUNCIL APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE COM-
MUNICATION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

To the University Council of Harvard University:

The committee of the University council, to whom was referred the accompanying circular of the Royal Society, respectfully submits the following report:

The committee finds itself fully in sympathy with the desire of the Royal Society to improve the methods of cataloging scientific literature, and is distinctly of the opinion that the establishment of such a catalog, to be compiled through international co-operation, is both desirable and practicable.

To determine in what way this result can be best attained, it will be well to consider what are the defects of existing methods, and what are the requirements which an improved system may be reasonably expected to fill.

Bibliographical catalogs and indexes are generally defective in one or two ways. Either they present simply a list of titles, which often convey an inadequate, and sometimes a misleading idea of the contents of the articles cataloged, or they appear, like the various annual reports, so long after the publication of the articles which are reported upon that they lose a great part of their value as guides to current literature. A third defect is common to all existing catalogs, viz., that of necessitating a reference to a number of separate volumes whenever the literature of several years is to be sought for.

It is evident that some form of *card catalog* can alone remedy these defects, so that the practical question is: How can a card catalog of current scientific literature be best established and maintained? The requirements of such a catalog may be stated as follows:

1. It should appear promptly — if possible, simultaneously with the book or article cataloged.
2. It should furnish an accurate description of the purport of the book or article.
3. It should be readily accessible to all persons interested in the literature cataloged.

It seems probable that these requirements may best be met by the co-operation of a central bureau with the various publishers and editors of scientific literature, in issuing with each book and with each number of every periodical a set of cards of standard size and type, each card to exhibit for a book, or for a single article in a periodical:

1. The name of the author.
2. The title of the book or article.
3. The date, place, and house of publication of the book, or the title, volume, and page of the periodical in which the article appears.
4. A brief statement, not to exceed eight or ten lines, to be prepared by the author himself, setting forth the general purport of the book or article, so as to furnish the necessary data for cross references.

Each card should be in duplicate to permit of arrangement according to subject or author, or both, if desired, and additional cards should be

issued whenever the character of the title necessitates cross references. A card when printed would present somewhat the following appearance:*

Calderwood, Henry. Evolution and
Man's Place in Nature. Macmillan & Co.,
London and New York. 1893. pp. 349.
sm. 8°.

Summary:

The dimensions and texture of the card should be determined by careful comparison of the cards already in use in the principal libraries of the world.

Space should be left at the top of the card for writing such words as may be desired for cross references. This could best be done by each person for himself, as there would necessarily be much difference of opinion as to the number and character of the cross references desired. Furthermore, subscribers of different nationalities would wish to catalog the same subject under different headings, *e. g.*, an article on the spleen would be cataloged by a Frenchman under *rate* and by a German under *Milz*.

If thought desirable, the type used in printing the cards could be kept set up till the end of the year, and then, by arranging the material according to subjects, an annual report in book form could readily be published.

A central bureau, charged with the work above outlined, could very properly be established under the auspices of the Royal Society. In this central office subscriptions could be received from libraries and individuals for the cards relating to the articles published in certain journals, or to the literature of certain departments of science, and the subscriber would thus receive, in weekly instalments, a complete card catalog of all the literature in his own line of work. The cards thus received could be arranged by each subscriber so as to form the sort of card catalog best adapted to his own needs.

Although in this scheme the greater part of the work, including the printing of the cards, would be done in a central office, yet the co-operation of the publishers could not well be dispensed with, for from them must be obtained the summaries prepared by the authors, which form an essential feature of the scheme. No difficulty need be anticipated in obtaining such summaries, for it would be to the interest of the writers to furnish them, and no one could pre-

* The size is here reduced.

pare them so easily and correctly as the writers themselves.

A central office with this function would readily secure the co-operation of libraries and learned societies throughout the world; and to an undertaking thus endorsed the publishers of scientific literature would doubtless lend their aid, since they would find in it a means of advertising their business. The support of such an office could be provided for at the outset by international subscription; but it would doubtless in a short time become self-supporting, since portions of the total catalog would be needed not only in every public library, but on the study table of every serious student in every department of science.

The above report is submitted, not as an elaborated plan, but as a suggestion of the end to which effort should be directed. Your committee would further express the hope that some plan may be put into operation at an earlier date than the year 1900, the time suggested in the circular of the Royal Society.

In accordance with the views above set forth, the committee respectfully recommends the adoption by the University council of the following votes:

1. That, in the opinion of the University council, the establishment of a catalog of scientific literature, to be maintained through international co-operation, is both desirable and practicable.
2. That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Royal Society as the suggestion of a way in which this plan may be successfully carried out.
3. That the corporation be requested to contribute a suitable sum towards the carrying out of this enterprise, provided the plan finally adopted by the Royal Society shall appear to the University council to be practicable.

HENRY P. BOWDITCH, *Professor of Physiology*,
Chairman.

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, *Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology*.

NATHANIEL S. SHALER, *Professor of Geology*.

EDWARD C. PICKERING, *Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy*.

JOHN TROWBRIDGE, *Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application of Science to the Useful Arts*.

WILLIAM G. FARLOW, *Professor of Cryptogamic Botany*.

HENRY B. HILL, *Professor of Chemistry*.

EDWARD L. MARK, *Hersey Professor of Anatomy*.

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, *Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy*.

IRA N. HOLLIS, *Professor of Engineering*.

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, *Professor of Experimental Psychology*.

WILLIAM F. OSGOOD, *Assistant Professor of Mathematics*.

JUNE, 1894.

A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW YORK CITY.

ONE of the most important steps in library matters ever taken in this country was taken in New York City on Washington's Birthday, when a joint committee, representing the Tilden Trust Fund, the Astor Library, and the Lenox Library, agreed upon a plan for the consolidation of those three libraries into one great institution, the new library to be known as "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations." On March 6 the trustees of the Tilden Fund voted unanimously in favor of the plan; the trustees of the Lenox Library have also acted favorably on the suggestion of the joint committee, and there seems little doubt that the assent of the trustees of the Astor Library will be soon obtained.

Such a consolidation as is now planned was first considered possible some ten months ago, and was, it is thought, an outgrowth of the previous suggestion of consolidating the Tilden Fund with Columbia College Library. The difficulty of such a plan was that it would not have met the wishes of Samuel J. Tilden, whose main idea was that the library should be essentially a public one. This matter was considered for some time, but was finally dropped, and, some months later, the project of making a final disposition of the Tilden Trust Fund by a consolidation with the Astor Library was placed beyond informal discussion by the appointment of a committee by the Trust Fund trustees. William Waldorf Astor and other representatives of the Astor family were at once interested in the plan, and gave it their cordial support. Later, the scope of the scheme was enlarged by submitting it to the trustees of the Lenox Library.

The result was the appointment of the following committees to consider consolidation two months ago: *Astor Library* — Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company and treasurer of the library, and John L. Cadwalader. *Lenox Library* — John S. Kennedy, president of the board of trustees; George L. Rives and Alexander Maitland. *Tilden Trust Fund* — Andrew H. Green, Alexander E. Orr, and Levin Cass Ledyard.

The Astor Library committeemen represented 11 trustees, those of the Lenox Library 16, and those of the Tilden Trust Fund five. Frequent and fully attended meetings were held, with the result that on February 22 a plan was decided upon by which a board of trustees consisting of 21 members, seven from each of the three interests represented, are to have absolute control of all the property and revenues from endowments and other sources of the three libraries, subject only to such legal conditions as surround certain bequests which have been made to the libraries.

The proceedings of the committee were not embarrassed by questions of legislative action, for, as early as 1891, Andrew H. Green foresaw what might be the ultimate disposition of the Tilden Trust Fund, and prepared for the Legis-

lature the measure now known as Chapter 541 of the laws of 1892, entitled "An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York," which became a law on May 13, 1892. This law authorizes the consolidation of any library corporation or corporations with any other similar corporation, under terms and conditions prescribed by the trustees of the several corporations. It also provides fully for the merging of the former corporation into the new organization and for the untrammelled administration of the consolidated library.

The consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries will give to New York City a great library organization, comprising a collection of more than 450,000 bound volumes, an immense number of rare and valuable pamphlets, and including property and endowments amounting to more than \$8,000,000. Of this total, about \$2,000,000 will be from the Astor Library, about \$4,000,000 from the Lenox Library, and \$2,000,000 from the Tilden trust, the latter not including Mr. Tilden's valuable private library. All these properties, under the scheme of consolidation, are to be thrown together in a common fund, passing absolutely out of the hands of the present directors of them, and subject in future only to the control of the new consolidated board of 21 members.

Detailed plans for the development of this great library corporation are not yet definitely settled. One point, however, is unanimously conceded, and that is that the library must possess a circulating department. Much attention was given to this part of the plan, because it was regarded as embodying the chief spirit of the wishes and intentions of Samuel J. Tilden. With the view of perfecting the circulating system, the subject was discussed with the management of the New York Free Circulating Library, which, it is believed, will only be too glad to be under the paternal wing of the consolidated library, while it is possible that in course of time even the Mercantile Library may be absorbed.

The question of location is also an important one, as yet undecided. Andrew H. Green, when interviewed on the subject, said: "I think it probable that the library will be temporarily located in the present home of the Lenox Library, at 71st street and Fifth avenue. That seems to me to be the most desirable arrangement for the present. In the future, when all the other details have been attended to, the question of providing the library with new and appropriate quarters can be taken up and discussed with that deliberation so important a question demands." Some of the advantages of the Lenox Library site are that the library owns the entire block on which it stands, that it can be built against on three sides, and that the present building is so well constructed that three or four stories could be added to it.

It is believed that definite and favorable action on the part of the trustees of the Astor Library will be taken early in March, and that the preliminary work of consolidation and organization will be shortly under way.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY.

EARLY In November, 1894, the new quarters of the Massachusetts State Library, in the extension to the state-house, were completed. On Nov. 17 the work of removal was begun, and the collection was transferred from the rooms above Doric Hall, where it had been for 40 years past. The new quarters are on the third floor at the north end of the annex, and consist of five rooms—the main room, devoted to the public and the staff, two stack-rooms, a receiving-room and the librarian's office. The rooms are not remarkable for size or for special architectural features, but they are noteworthy for harmony of design and decoration and for perfection of detail. Of all the rooms in the handsome annex, those devoted to the library are the most beautiful. Entrance to the main room is by a doorway of carved marble, through bronze doors that cost \$1500, and again past inner mahogany doors with glass panels. The room itself is in pale, delicate tints. Columns and massive arches are at either end; a row of fluted Corinthian pillars extend across one side, and opposite are seven great windows. A gallery extends around the room on all sides. The dome-like ceiling is finished in turquoise blue; opaque amber glass in three panels admits light at the top; below, forming the divisions of the sides of the curved ceiling, are shades of delicate yellow, harmonizing with the general blue. Upon the turquoise blue, as ornaments, are occasional *fleurs de lis*, copied from Palissy faience. The cornice consists of conventional scroll ornamentation, broken now and then by an eagle with outstretched wings, in relief. Along the cornice are 104 electric lights. The lower part of the walls, below the gallery, are tinted a pale green, broken by panel trimmings in light yellow. The bases of the columns are a bright brown, harmonizing finely with the brown linoleum of the floor. To the north are five large windows of corrugated glass, shedding a well-diffused light and destroying all glare. Here are placed the tables and chairs for readers, the bookcases being all on the opposite side and at the ends of the room. The tables are of mahogany, with tops of thick plate-glass; this is an inspiration of Librarian Tillinghast, who has used a glass top to his private desk for three years past and thinks it the best device for public use, as it will not scratch, fade, or wear out and is speedily cleansed of inkstains. The chairs are of red mahogany, upholstered in leather. Indeed, all the woodwork, railings, desks, etc., are of this beautiful wood.

In one corner of the room is the librarian's desk, the card catalog cases, the reference books and the general paraphernalia for serving readers. The delivery counter is at the east in front of the stack-room. On the south side are the shelves for the extensive law department, which, under Mr. Tillinghast's management, has become probably the finest feature of the library. This shelving is about seven feet high and novel in design and construction, having been made under special in-

structions from Mr. Tillinghast. The cases are of rolled steel, fastened to a structural iron framework. Each shelf is of rolled steel, the roll of about half an inch at each edge giving great strength and preventing bending. The shelf is easily adjusted. As it rests in the frame it cannot be knocked out of position. Pin-like projections at each end, of one piece with the body of the frame, catch in supports and hold the shelf perfectly rigid, but by an easy movement of one hand, pulling the shelf forward, raising it and then pushing it back, it may be reset at any point desired. The sides are so arranged that shelves may be set in every inch of vertical room. The shelves are of smooth surface, instead of grate-like, as in the Congressional Library, so that no dust can fall upon the books beneath and there is less wear on the edges of the books. The sides of the cases are handsomely panelled in bronze; at the top of each is a metal figure of a book on which is affixed the name of the state whose law books are found on the shelves.

The gallery is reserved for maps and newspapers. For the former, large mahogany drawers have been provided; pigeon-hole drawers, some six feet in depth, are furnished for rolled maps. Newspapers are filed in eleven great steel file cases, with a capacity for 2400 volumes, and, for their consultation mahogany tables are provided, with V-shaped tops, forming inclined planes at an angle of forty-five degrees, on which the files may be spread out and read with ease while seated.

The stack-room opens from the main room on the east. By having the floor drop half a flight of stairs, the second floor is only half a flight higher than the floor of the main room, and so two floors are within half a flight's length of the attendants. The floor is of granolithic stone. The shelving is similar to that used for the law department, and the floors of the passages are of opaque glass, so thick that there is no danger of breakage. Not a particle of wood or other combustible material has been used, and the consequence is that the room is as nearly fireproof as any room can be. In one corner is a small electric elevator for transmitting books, made after a design of Mr. Tillinghast's. There are five floors in the stack-room, the height between them being about seven feet, and the total accommodations are for 225,000 volumes, of which only 80,000 are now on hand. A smaller stack-room adjoins the main stack-room on the south, and opening into this is a receiving and packing room, connecting with the corridor of the extension on the fourth floor. Here all the business of receiving books can be transacted without any noise to disturb the readers and students in the library.

Mention should also be made of the librarian's private room, opening from the western end of the main room. With its side of plate-glass windows overlooking the city on the north, its open fireplace, its mahogany bookcases built around the walls, its octagonal centre-table surrounded by high-backed chairs, and its soft brown moquette carpet, it is a delightful apart-

ment. Indeed Mr. Tillinghast is to be congratulated, not only on his private and public quarters and on the ample provision for the growth of the library, but especially on the good sense, the practicability and the artistic taste shown in the design and construction of the library department of the Massachusetts State-house.

CRERAR LIBRARY TO BE A LIBRARY OF SCIENCE.

THE trustees of the John Crerar Library decided, at a meeting on February 16, to found and maintain the library as a scientific reference library. At the same meeting it was determined that temporary quarters be secured for the present, and that the work of organization be pushed forward so that the library may be opened within six months, the matter of a permanent home to await future action. The decision of the trustees on these points was prompt and discussion of the scope of the library was brief, as opinion had become well defined among the members of the board before the meeting began. The proposition to devote the library to Americana, which was brought forward some time previously, was not considered. It had been thought that Americana was more in the field of the Historical Society, and in some directions it was already occupied by the Newberry Library. The action accepting science as the library's province was taken unanimously. The departments of science to which the library will be devoted were not fixed. The range will be exceedingly wide, however, and will take in sociology in all its ramifications, engineering, electricity, architecture, and astronomy — in fact, the entire domain of pure and applied science. Committees were appointed on finance, building and site, books and administration.

The engagement of the librarian was referred to the committee on books. The sentiment was that the librarian should be secured at the very inception of the library, in order to attain the fullest symmetry in the collection and to avert a needless duplication of work. It is probable that the committee will make its selection within March.

Temporary quarters will be first secured, and the committee on building and site was given charge of that important matter. As it has been made the fixed policy of the library trustees not to touch any of the principal, but to rely wholly upon the income of \$100,000 per year, for the prosecution of all its work, the committee will be limited in the sum at its disposal. Temporary quarters to be secured have not yet been fixed upon, but early action will be taken.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "While the library will be for reference the purpose is not to confine its usefulness to scientists. Its popular character will be maintained in all branches. The every-day student, the occasional inventor, the amateur astronomer, and the searcher after the curious, as well as the professional man, will be at home within its precincts. That is the aim of the trustees, believing that they are carrying out the unspoken wishes of the library's founder."

THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1893 the city of Milwaukee appropriated \$350,000, in addition to bonds already issued, for the purpose of erecting a library-museum building that should be an ornament to the city and fittingly house its two fine collections. A summary of the delays and difficulties that have as yet prevented further progress is given in the 17th annual report of the library, just issued, and is not without interest to librarians who intend or expect to "build."

On September 7, 1893, a joint meeting of the boards of trustees of the library and museum was held, at which the building committee of the two boards was authorized to advertise for plans. This advertisement was placed in the local papers and in the *American Architect*, and a pamphlet was issued containing the official notice to architects; the general instructions for the building; the specific requirements of the two institutions; and a plan of the site. Under the competition thus inaugurated, 74 sets of plans were received by November 15, the date set for the close of the contest. The plans submitted were exhibited to public inspection for two weeks, and the matter attracted very general public interest. Final decision on the competing plans was placed by the board in the hands of Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia College. On December 8, Prof. Ware arrived in Milwaukee, and devoted three days to a careful study of the plans; this was supplemented by a more careful study of the better drawings, which were sent to New York for the purpose; and on January 4, 1894, his report was presented to the trustees. Of the plans, five were named by Prof. Ware as the best adapted for the purpose, and of these five those of Messrs. Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee, were chosen by the board, by a vote of nine to six.

Following this adoption of plans by the trustees, an injunction, granted upon complaint of a firm of competing architects, was served upon all persons officially connected with the enterprise, forbidding further action until the complaint should be heard by the court of equity. After hearing the complaint, the court dissolved the injunction, except in so far as the trustees were forbidden to pay for any bills contracted by reason of the competition of plans, this being made the duty of the common council. Later the action of the trustees was confirmed by the council, the bills ordered paid and the contract executed. The contract submitted to the architects by the board of public works was, however, based on the ordinary commission for city work, *i. e.*, four per cent. on the first \$10,000 of the cost of the building, three and a half per cent. on the second \$10,000 and three per cent. on the remaining amount. As the official advertisements offered a commission of five per cent., the architects refused to sign the contract and the matter was reported back to the common council. The arguments which had led the trustees to adopt the five per cent. rate were, briefly, that the only hope of attract-

ing architects of talent and experience lay in offering a fee at least equal to that paid for other work of the kind; and that the beauty and dignity of design, intelligence of plan and effectiveness of supervision which it was desired to obtain were of more importance than the difference between a three and a five per cent. commission. The question was brought before the city attorney and a resolution was introduced into the council authorizing the payment of the five per cent. fee. This resolution was never passed and the matter remained at a standstill for months. Finally an arbitration committee was formed, through whose efforts the architects have verbally agreed to accept a fee of three and a half per cent. "At the close of the library year no further progress has been made."

"In the meantime," says Miss West, "both institutions are occupying rooms so insufficient that their work is very seriously crippled. Both institutions are, by reason of their surroundings, in imminent danger of disastrous fires. Both institutions are forced to pay large insurance rates and to have special watchmen as the only possible palliatives and safeguards in the face of this menace. Both institutions are paying rents which are a severe tax on their resources. The interest on the bonds already issued is running on. It is a matter of simple addition to prove that the year's delay has cost the city more money than could possibly be saved in the difference between the two rates of commission. Over and above this expense the two institutions have one year longer of fire risk to endure; one year longer of crippled work to regret."

THE AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS.

DR. W. N. DU RIEU, of La Bibliothèque de l'Université, Leyden, Holland, has sent a circular letter to all the principal libraries of the world, calling upon them to express their opinion upon the contemplated "Société Internationale pour la Reproduction des mss. les plus précieux," and to pledge themselves to a certain annual sum towards the work of such a society. The plan of the society originated with Dr. O. Hartwig, of the Bibliothèque Universitaire de Halle (Saxony). It was brought before the Congress of Librarians at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and by them referred to the Library Conference of 1894 (*See L. J.* 18: 503, C87; 19: C16c). The plan was approved and Dr. W. N. Du Rieu was authorized to canvass the libraries and estimate the support that might be expected in the great enterprise of reproducing the most celebrated manuscripts of the world, that they might be at the service of students of science, history and religion in all parts of the world. Dr. Du Rieu also wrote to the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, and to the most celebrated professors of classical philology, asking for discussions in these journals upon the essential points to be considered in starting this wholly new undertaking. He also called for a vote upon the dozen manuscripts that would

seem the most worthy to inaugurate the enterprise.

Scarcely half a dozen answers were the outcome of all his efforts, and for a time Dr. Du Rieu thought the scheme must be abandoned, and the reproduction of manuscripts left to private enterprise, to be followed for financial profit, instead of to the co-operation of scientists willing to subscribe the needed amount for an undertaking of benefit to learning throughout the world.

Now the Government of the Netherlands has taken the initiative and has promised a modest permanent subsidy for the enterprise.

Dr. Du Rieu therefore asks all librarians the following questions:

1. Do you approve of this simple and reasonable plan to come into possession annually of a specially precious manuscript which cannot be taken from the library in possession for consultation by the scientists near your library? Are you willing thus to aid the scholars of your country?

2. Can you, as librarian, pledge yourself to subscribe annually the sum of 100 or 150 francs during a period of 10 years, for which you will receive a copy of any manuscript published by the society?

As soon as an adequate number of subscribers shall have been obtained it shall be left to the subscribers to appoint 12 delegates, chosen from the directors of the principal libraries of Europe, to go to Leyden and agree upon the constitution of an International Society of Reproduction to have its headquarters at Leyden, as already agreed in the preliminary discussions.

All librarians interested should communicate with Dr. Du Rieu without delay.

ADVERTISING A LIBRARY.

J. C. Dana, in Books, July - Sept., 1894.

SUPPOSE the beginning of the library is made; keep it before the public. The newspaper will almost invariably aid an enterprise of this kind, gratuitously and with good-will. The local clergy are almost always ready to help. The school teachers can generally be counted on; indeed it often happens that the teacher is the prime mover in laying the foundation of the village or district library. The book-dealer, if at all far-sighted, will see that the general increase in reading which a growing public library will bring about will indirectly increase his sales.

Ask for contributions, first of money — and that is hard to get — then of books, new or old, useful or useless, magazines, be it an odd number or an odd volume or a wagon-load. Ask for these things. Let the fact of the humblest gift be generally known through the local paper or otherwise and thank the giver in some formal way if possible. The things received may be of little value; but those who give will be almost invariably the library's friends and cordial supporters forever after. They will aid in cultivating in the community that spirit of helpfulness which strengthens a library exceedingly. As soon as a

few good books are got together let the fact be known. Print a list occasionally in the local paper. Publish the additions as they come in, on a bulletin-board, in manuscript or typewriting; or in lists by some duplicating process; or by reprints from the columns of the paper; or by lists specially printed for the purpose. As soon as the library is large enough, lists may be got out, and posted or printed, covering references to articles or books in the library on some important current event, or some interesting book, or some topic of present local interest.

In a small community, and sometimes in a large one, the librarian knows the special tastes or hobbies of many of the users of the library, and perhaps of some who do not use it. Notices that books have been received which are likely to please this, that, and the other person, can be sent out on occasion and will help make library friends. Local artists in their respective lines can often be interested to give entertainments for the library's benefit, especially if the proceeds be given to the purchase of books in their own lines. Local societies — literary, scientific, or historical — may very properly make the library the central point for all their work, and may sometimes be led to begin a special collection, first for their own benefit, afterwards for the public.

The children should not be forgotten. If care be taken to provide books for them, entertaining first, afterwards useful, they will come, and come often, and will soon bring the library into favor with the elders.

In the library itself it seems generally admitted that red tape, signs, rules, and restrictions must be kept out of sight as far as possible, if it is wished to get friends and keep them. The librarian, as such, should feel that he has no rights which the public is bound to respect. His rules, as far as the public is concerned, should be of the fewest, and rarely alluded to.

The books in the library ought all to be accessible to the public. No one thing can add to the attractiveness and value of a library so much as to permit the public to go to the shelves. Of course there may be special or local reasons why this cannot be done, or why it can be done only in part. But it would pay to sacrifice many of the commonly accepted essentials to gain this one point.

Of all possible advertising, the best, perhaps, is a cheerful and accommodating atmosphere in the library itself. Librarian and assistants are always prone to affect the official air the moment they become guardians of public property and fountains of information. They condescend, they patronize, they correct, and they shake rules and by-laws and red tape in the timid inquirer's face. This top-lofty bureaucratic spirit should be avoided by all means. Treat boy and girl, man and woman, ignorant and learned, gracious and rude, with uniform good temper, without condescension, never pertly. Anticipate all inquiries when possible, and especially put the shrinking and embarrassed visitor at once at ease. The library is not a business office; it's a centre of public happiness first, of public education next.

American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,
AUG. 12-16, 1895.

It is yet too early to give any very definite information regarding the route and rate to Denver. The Conference, as is already well known, will be held during the week beginning August 12. The committee is at work endeavoring to secure a one-fare rate to Denver and return, and the probability is that success will crown its efforts. It can be stated for a certainty that the cost for 10 days will not exceed \$100. This will include special train to Denver, railroad fare, sleeping-car, dining-car service to Denver and return, also six days' board in Denver. To secure the lowest terms, the route will be the same out and back. By the payment of a small additional amount the trip can be varied to suit the pleasure of individual members of the party. There will be no special train returning from Denver, as there is no certainty of a large party returning at one time. The same terms offered the National Educational Association for the Yellowstone Park trip will be granted the American Library Association. The Post Conference excursion will be managed from the Denver end of the line. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Dana have charge of this matter.

The present outlook is very good for a large attendance at the Denver Conference, since it is quite certain that the Association will not go to Europe for two or three years. The executive board is now in communication with the L. A. U. K. regarding an international meeting. The question has arisen about holding the A. L. A. Conference at the time of the New England Educational Association meeting. The committee has gone over the ground very carefully, and has decided that the discomforts in riding two or three days and nights in an overcrowded train, with a rush for meals, and the overcrowded hotels in Denver, would not be offset by the slight reduction secured by the N. E. A. Those who went to Chicago had a taste of some of the discomforts of overcrowding, and the committee does not think any one is anxious to have a duplicate of the same.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary.*

STATE LIBRARY SECTION.

The committee of the A. L. A. on State Aid to Libraries has issued the following circular:

At the meeting of the State Library Section during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association at Lake Placid, September 21, 1894, the following committee on State Aid to Libraries was appointed: J. C. Dana, Denver Public Library; W. R. Eastman, New York State Library, Albany; W. E. Foster, Providence Public Library; Samuel S. Green, Worcester Public Library; Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; J. H. Whittier, Secretary New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners.

At a subsequent meeting of this committee, Caroline M. Hewins was selected as chairman, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the chairman prepare a circular asking what is being done and under what law in the matter of

the encouragement by your state of the forming and maintenance of town and other libraries, and stating also that this committee will send to any interested such information as is now attainable on the general subject of state aid to public libraries, and that she send this circular to such persons in each state as she thinks advisable.

Resolved, That every state represented in the committee send to the chairman a brief statement of the system of state aid as in operation in his state.

The accompanying statement shows what other states are doing in encouraging free public libraries. Will you endeavor to have laws for establishing and aiding them passed in your own? The Vermont Library Association was formed after the Lake Placid Conference, and in six weeks, through its influence, the legislature had authorized the appointment of a commission and offered state aid.

The committee invites correspondence with regard to the success of free libraries established with state aid, and also to the details of organization and management. Will you send a list of names of influential persons in your state to whom it should mail circulars?

(Signed.)

J. C. DANA, *Public Library, Denver, Col.*

W. R. EASTMAN, *New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

W. E. FOSTER, *Public Library, Providence, R. I.*

SAMUEL S. GREEN, *Public Library, Worcester, Mass.*

CAROLINE M. HEWINS, *Public Library, Hartford, Conn.*

J. H. WHITTIER, *Secretary New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners, East Rochester, N. H.*

MAINE.

Every town maintaining a public library reports May 1 to the state treasurer the amount spent for books the preceding year, and obtains from the state 10 per cent. of that amount with which to buy more books. Lists of books so bought are reported.

In towns of less than 1500 inhabitants, if the voters have raised \$100 for books and provided for their care, they may receive from the state librarian books bought for the purpose, costing not more than half the cost of books bought by the town to found a library, and not more than \$100 in any case.

Librarians or trustees may ask the governor and council for advice in selecting books, and receive at the state library instruction in cataloging and library administration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire library law enacted in 1891 provides for the appointment of a board of library commissioners consisting of five members, and makes it the duty of the board to furnish \$100 worth of books to any town having no public library owned and controlled by the town, if such town shall adopt the provisions of the law, provide for the care, custody, and distribution of the books so furnished, and agree to appropriate a small sum annually for the support of the library. By the terms of the law the commissioners sustain an advisory relation to the public libraries of the state.

Public libraries which are duly designated by the governor and council are entitled to receive state publications.

VERMONT.

In 1894 a law was passed authorizing the governor to appoint a board of five library commissioners and designate the chairman thereof.

This board of library commissioners shall expend, upon the application of the board of library trustees of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding \$100 for books for any such towns entitled to them, these books to be used for the purpose of establishing a free public library; the commissioners to select and purchase all books so provided.

Every town receiving this aid shall annually appropriate for its free public library a sum not less than \$50 if its grand list is \$10,000 or upwards; not less than \$25 if its grand list is less than \$10,000 and not less than \$2500, or a sum not less than \$15 if its grand list is less than \$2500.

The board of library commissioners shall constitute an advisory board, upon which the librarian or trustees of any free public library may call for advice on all matters pertaining to the administration or maintenance of the library.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A library commission of five members is appointed by the governor and council.

Any town having no public library may receive \$100 worth of books, to be selected by the Library Commission, provided it accepts the provisions of an act approved in 1890. The town receiving such aid must appropriate not less than \$15 if the last assessed valuation of the town is less than \$250,000; \$25 if less than \$1,000,000 and not less than \$250,000; and \$50 if the valuation is \$1,000,000 or over. Suitable provision must be made for the custody, care, and distribution of the books.

Those towns whose valuation does not exceed \$600,000, already having public libraries, may receive \$100 worth of books, provided that such towns have their libraries organized in accordance with the case of towns having no public libraries.

The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask the Library Commission for advice in regard to library administration or maintenance. The commission is ready to lend books for purposes of reference to libraries established or aided by it. A town may take land for a public library building. Provision has been made for supplying to libraries copies of histories of military organizations of the state.

In addition to the special privileges described, the Commonwealth also allows towns to make such appropriations as they please for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State Board of Education is authorized to appropriate (under conditions specified by itself) certain annual sums to each free public library established and maintained in the state,

to be expended in the purchase of books therefor.

(Said sums are graded according to total number of volumes owned by the library, but are in no case to exceed \$500.)

Each city or town receiving state appropriations in virtue of having adopted or established a public library, shall annually appropriate for the support of the public library an amount at least as much as that which the library shall receive from the state.

Each city or town is authorized to appropriate not to exceed 25 cents on each \$100 of the ratable property for the foundation of a free public library; and not to exceed 20 cents on each \$1000 for the support of any such library, whether owned by the town or not.

CONNECTICUT.

By a law passed in 1893 the State Board of Education annually appoints five persons to be known as the Connecticut Public Library Committee. Librarians and directors of public libraries and teachers of public schools may ask this committee for advice and assistance.

If any town, city, or borough having no free public library shall establish one and provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee is authorized to expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended for the establishment of such library, and not to exceed \$200.

No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library or on the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

NEW YORK.

Under a recent law substantial aid is offered to any community willing to do its part in providing with the best obtainable reading.

Public money.—The regents annually appropriate \$25,000 for the benefit of free public libraries on the following conditions:

Libraries receiving aid must be under state supervision and their work approved. They must be free to the public for either reference or circulation. A college or academy library must be open every day while classes are in session, and in vacation must be open one hour on three days of each week. Other libraries must be open at least one hour on three days of each week, and oftener in the larger places according to population. The grant to each library is limited to \$200 a year. An equal amount must be raised from local sources. The whole amount must be spent for books approved by the regents.

Travelling libraries.—The use of a travelling library of 50 or 100 volumes is also offered to any library in the University, or to any community on application of 25 taxpayers, or of the officers of a registered extension centre, study club, or reading circle. Satisfactory guarantee must be given for return of books within six months, and a fee of \$3 for 50 or \$5 for 100 volumes must be paid. Annotated catalogs of these libraries can be had free.

CALIFORNIA.

Ten per cent. of the state school fund annually apportioned, not to exceed \$50 in any case, is available for district libraries. In some cities this may be \$50 for each 1000 children five to 17 years old. Libraries are free to pupils and open to residents who pay fee required by school authorities.

COLORADO.

Cities and incorporated towns are permitted to establish free public libraries if they so desire, but must depend entirely upon their own resources for the support of them.

WISCONSIN.

For the support of school district libraries, any town treasurer may withhold 10 cents for each person of school age from the school fund income. State superintendent prepares lists of books.

New York State Library School.

SAINT VALENTINE.

THE evening of Saint Valentine's Day was spent most delightfully by the members and friends of the Library School at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey. The program, which had been kept a secret until that evening, was arranged and carried out entirely by the junior class. The first part of the evening was spent in dancing, including a minuet danced by four young ladies in old-fashioned costume.

This was followed by the appearance of a special messenger, laden with two large leather bags filled with valentines. The valentines were designed and written by the junior class, and displayed much artistic and poetical talent. A large pie, with crust of paper and "filling" of valentines, was then set before the guests, and each one had a "piece."

This unique distribution of valentines was followed by refreshments, after which the fun of the evening rose to its height when the folding doors were drawn aside and disclosed "Alice in Wonderland" taking tea with the March hare, the Dormouse, and the Hatter.

The dramatic effects of this amusing scene were most cleverly brought out both by the costumes and the acting, and called forth the heartiest laughter and applause. No one could by any means agree with "Alice," who said "that it was the stupidest tea party she ever was at."

LIBRARY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE bound volume of the "Regents' examination papers for 1894," just issued by the State University (392 p. O.) contains, p. 259-296, the library examination papers of the past year. There are 23 papers, covering questions in elementary and advanced bibliography, accession department and shelf department, elementary and advanced classification and cataloging, loan systems, library buildings, printing, binding, literature, French and German. The questions are most interesting and admirable for their scope and method of arrangement.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Connecticut Library Association held its fourth annual meeting on Feb. 22, in the hall of the Normal School, New Britain. Professor Samuel Hart, D.D., the president, called it to order and introduced Professor Camp, of New Britain, who in a short address of welcome invited the association to visit the Normal School library and New Britain Institute. Dr. Hart in his reply referred to the work of the Normal School and board of education in connection with libraries. After the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the discussion of the morning on "How to keep libraries clean" was opened with a paper by Miss Lucy Butler, of the New London Public Library. The paper advocated a thorough cleaning once a year and mentioned that students in the Paris libraries are now obliged to wear muzzles in order to prevent inhaling microbes from ancient dust. Several librarians spoke in favor of holding books over a pan of water and brushing them with a stiff brush, but never with a feather duster. The Bronson Library, Waterbury, and Newton Case Library in this city are so near railroads that coal-dust sifts in upon the books. The Yale library is not swept, but cleaned with a wet sponge or a split mop-stick with clamps and a ring. Books are dusted out-of-doors in the summer vacation. Several libraries clean a few shelves every day and as soon as all the books have been dusted, in three or six months, begin again.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of New Britain, read a paper on "The private library." A private library, he said, need not be large, but must be a part of oneself and have individuality and character. A man who collects books merely for rare editions and elegant bindings does not own a library. Every intelligent young person should own books and every house should have its own little library. Books and a garden are the two most graceful appurtenances of a home. One should buy standard books to the extent of at least two or three great authors, resolving to be taught by them, and after that follow one's own hobby, like a leading business man in New Britain, who owns four or five hundred volumes on the Eastern question. One of the chief functions of a public library is to encourage the ownership of books, and its mission is not fulfilled until its general benefit is specialized. Librarians in small towns where there are no booksellers can aid readers in buying, advise as to the best editions and make arrangements with dealers in large cities better than persons not used to handling books. There is no antagonism between public and private libraries. Intimate association with the few does not shut us out from the many.

Miss Champlin, of the Normal School library, read a paper on "School and college libraries," describing the difference between the old type of college library, where the volumes were rarely distributed, and the usefulness of a new

one under a trained librarian. She recommended a uniform classification for school and college libraries, in order that a high-school pupil need waste no time in college in learning how to buy books. She found only four out of 20 college libraries which do not find a dictionary catalog more useful than a classed one. Children should be admitted to school libraries as soon as they learn how to handle books carefully. They soon learn how to use a catalog, and under the care and advice of a school librarian, learn to have a nice sense of the value of reading and learn the practical use of books. A school or college librarian should have the general knowledge of many subjects which a college training gives, should be an educator, and possess the true spirit of service. Miss Champlin suggested that some one wishing to endow a library should found one for children. Mr. Perry, of the Newton Case Library, thought that the function of the college library is being absorbed by professors who are specialists.

After dinner at the Russwin the following officers were elected: President, Willis K. Stetson, of the New Haven Public Library; vice-presidents, Dr. A. S. Beardsley of the Plymouth Library, Professor D. N. Camp, of New Britain; C. Amella Clark, of the Acton Library, Saybrook; Jennie A. Ford, of the Dunham Library, Willimantic; Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis Library, Norwich; secretary, Mary A. Richardson, of the New London Public Library; assistant secretary, Angeline Scott, of the South Norwalk Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Hills, of the Bridgeport Public Library.

A paper by Mr. W. N. Carlton, of the Watkinson Library, on the recent Napoleon exhibition at that library was read, stating that 400 illustrations, including 80 portraits of Napoleon, ranging from a low-born villain to an idealistic demigod, were shown.

The Hon. Leverett Brainard was unable to be present to open a discussion on bookbinding, but sent C. E. Beebe, of Hartford, who exhibited various styles of binding, saying that both "Russia" and "seal" are made from the back of the same animal, the common domestic cow. He showed the binding of a subscription book, held in place only by a piece of cheesecloth, and stated that books are often kept too long and used too much before they are rebound.

Secretary C. D. Hine, of the State Board of Education, spoke on the work of the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

A memorial sketch of Mrs. Martha Todd Hill, of Stonington, one of the earliest officers of the association, prepared by her husband, the Rev. Charles F. Hill, was read. It was through her efforts that the Stonington Public Library was founded.

An invitation from the Bill Memorial Library in Groton for the next meeting was read by the secretary, and referred to the executive committee. The association, after a vote of thanks to the principal of the Normal School and the other kind friends in New Britain who had aided in making the day a pleasant one, adjourned late in the afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 14th regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, February 11, at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Mr. George Watson Cole, librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, then read a paper entitled "American libraries; their past, present, and future."*

A discussion followed the paper, and the advantage of open shelves, the working of delivery stations and branch libraries, and cards for the "two-book" system were some of the topics discussed. [The officers elected at the January meeting are as follows: President, John Thomson; vice-presidents, Henry J. Carr and Alice B. Kroeger; secretary and treasurer, Alfred Rigling. The names as given in the previous report were incorrect.]

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PURSUANT to a call issued by a number of the leading librarians of the state, a meeting was held in Columbus, O., on February 27 and 28, and the Ohio Library Association was formed.

The first meeting was held Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, in the parlors of the Neil House, when a temporary organization was effected. Mr. J. H. Spielman, of the Columbus Public School Library, acted as chairman, and Mr. Burrows, of Chillicothe, as secretary.

Thursday morning about 35 librarians and others in sympathy with the movement assembled in the State Library and completed the organization by adopting a constitution broad enough in its scope to admit as members of the association such persons as are interested in library work and who shall be recommended for membership by the executive committee.

Mr. W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, was unanimously elected president. The other officers are First vice-president Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, of the Public Library, Toledo; second vice-president, Mr. Robert C. Woodward, Springfield Public Library; third vice-president, Miss Nana A. Newton, of Portsmouth Public Library; secretary, Miss Boardman, of the State Library; treasurer, Mr. Charles Orr, of the Case Library, Cleveland. These officers constitute the executive board with Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes, of Fremont, who was chosen as an additional and advisory member.

The final business session was held Thursday evening, in the Public School Library, at the close of which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered for all courtesies extended. Mr. Spielman then invited the visitors to the assembly-room, where refreshments were served, and a general good time followed.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Cleveland, during October, and the regular sessions annually thereafter.

ALICE BOARDMAN, *Secretary.*

* To be published in No. 3 of the "Occasional papers" of the club.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth conference of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 13 and 14, 1895. The conference was attended by 55 persons—representatives from the free libraries of Milwaukee, Madison, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Green Bay, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Neenah, Beaver Dam, Mineral Point, Fort Atkinson, and Oconomowoc, and by representatives from the libraries of the State University, the State Historical Society and the Public Library Association at Whitewater. Among others in attendance were Miss Katherine L. Sharp, director of the Library Training Class, Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.; Trustees Koeppen, Peckham, Lindsay and Hamm, Milwaukee Public Library; E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis., and Senator J. H. Stout, Menomonie Memorial Library.

The session was opened with an address by the president, F. A. Hutchins, on "How to organize free public libraries in Wisconsin." The president stated that there were 25 free libraries in the state, of which 15 had been organized under the state law. No library which has been organized under this law has died; while nearly all the libraries which have charged fees have failed and the few subscription libraries now in operation have a very limited usefulness.

As a first step towards a free library, the people should understand its purpose. Too often the educated people, who are its foremost champions, unwittingly create the impression that a public library is needed mainly as a resort for boys or as conveniences for professional and cultivated people and genteel literary clubs. These are false notions. The main purpose of a library is as distinctly educational as is that of the school, only its work is broader. It commences with children as young or younger than those the school takes, it follows them through the school life and then becomes their college, whose eclectic courses broaden through a life-time's work.

In attempts to persuade men and women, it is safe to rely upon the strength and constancy of parental love and ambition, and when you have convinced the fathers and mothers of a community that a library will make their children better, morally and mentally, you can count upon their influence to establish it and upon their subsequent patronage.

The necessity of a library should be urged through the press, upon the platform, and by private appeals. Include in the canvass all citizens, irrespective of creed, business, or politics, whether they are educated or illiterate. To ignore any class is to imply its indifference to education and frequently to make its leaders hostile when they might have been made enthusiastic friends.

The success of a library depends largely upon the wise use of the first money it receives. First of all comes the librarian—the soul of the library. Neither politics nor social, family or church ties, neither kindly private relations nor charitable considerations should have any weight in choosing a librarian. Save money in other ways, but not by employing a forceless man or

woman. A librarian should be a leader and a teacher, earnest, enthusiastic, and intelligent, able to win the confidence of children, and wise to lead them by easy stages from good books to the best and to train them to be intelligent students.

Then comes the choice of books. These should be good and wholesome and interesting—not necessarily interesting to the Rev. Dr. Smith, who frequently chooses them, but to plain John Smith, the laborer, and his children. They should be largely for the children, because children are more easily trained to enjoy good books than adults, because the homes are best reached through them and because every one loves the great children's classics.

The public library should be as much like the home library as possible. Its shelves should be accessible to every one. People may thus be encouraged in the study of subjects for which they have special mental aptitudes, whether these may be in the higher forms of literature or whether they relate to the practical processes by which mechanics earn their daily wages.

Libraries started with an assured income, with the right spirit, a good librarian and entertaining books can hardly fail of success. Many problems will arise as the library grows, but great help may always be obtained from the experience of other libraries. The final word of counsel to those organizing libraries may well be to get into touch with their co-workers in other libraries, so that this great fund of experience may be constantly at their service.

A paper on "The province of the Wisconsin Library Association" was read by the secretary. The objects of the association were said to be threefold: first the encouragement of the founding of libraries; second, assisting those already established; third, fostering a fraternal spirit among librarians.

Miss Anna E. Hanscome, La Crosse Library, read an interesting paper on the "Adaptation of libraries to local needs." She advocated special collections to meet special needs in manufacturing communities; a Children's Day, with special lectures to children, etc.

Miss L. M. Sutermeister, Eau Claire Library, followed with an instructive address on "The value of a classified arrangement of books to librarians and readers." Miss Sutermeister showed the absolute necessity of such time-saving methods in modern library economy. This address was followed by five-minute reports from libraries.

At the evening session, President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, delivered an address on the "Educational power of a library." Professor J. C. Freeman, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Libraries and university extension," in which he attacked the travelling library idea, as tending to keep people from owning the standard works of literature. The travelling library, as used in university extension work, was warmly defended by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the Historical Society, who had used such libraries with great success. Prof. E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin, urged greater co-

operation between libraries and university extension work. In his department—biology—he rarely found in libraries even the simplest works upon his subject. The study which should accompany and follow an extension course depends largely upon the resources of the local public library.

At the Round Table Conference, on the morning of February 14, papers were read on the following topics, succeeded by interesting discussions: "Selection of books," Miss A. Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee Public Library; "Purposes of a card catalog," Mrs. S. H. Miner, Madison; "Bound periodicals—how to get and how to use them," Miss M. J. Doolittle, Beaver Dam; "Children's rights in a small library," Miss A. H. McDonnell, Green Bay; "The best books for teachers and pupils in the grades," L. E. Gettle, Library Clerk State Superintendent's Office; "Question-box," under direction of Miss M. M. Oakley, Madison, Wis.

The afternoon session was devoted to the Trustees' Section and proved to be most helpful and suggestive. Miss Katherine L. Sharp, director of the Training Class, Armour Institute, in a carefully prepared paper on "The library school and training classes," showed their differences and points of resemblance, the aims and scope of each. The paper was followed by the closest attention and much interest in the work subsequently evinced.

Prof. E. A. Birge, trustee of the Madison Library, followed with a keen yet genial talk on "The choice of a librarian," and "The librarian from the trustee's point of view."

Dr. Birge said that the librarian must possess all the cardinal virtues as a matter of course. Besides this foundation he should have, first, executive ability, which, Dr. Birge held, included a capacity for initiative with his trustees; second, a power which for lack of a better term he called "book-sense"; and third the knack of getting his books into the hands of his people. Dr. Birge considers that the trustee, as compared with the librarian, is a very unimportant factor in the library.

Miss Theresa West, Milwaukee Public Library followed Dr. Birge in the complementary paper on "The trustees from the librarian's point of view."

Miss West drew attention to the difference in the purpose of the city or town library of to-day from that of the library of the past. The first is primarily for the education of the people. The second was primarily for the preservation of books. This difference in purpose demands a more liberal policy and more varied capacities on the part of the trustees. Trustees are rarely appointed except they have attained a certain eminence for some quality, either knowledge of books, business sagacity, known integrity or political power. Each of these qualities may be almost equally valuable to the library. Trustees were urged to appoint librarians whom they trusted and then to grant freedom to execute, to give power and exact results. The question was suggested whether trustees did not accept limitations for their libraries from lack of funds which need not be accepted if the trustees would

fully use the power and influence which they possessed in the community.

Dr. Geo. W. Peckham, superintendent of schools and *ex-officio* member of the board of trustees, Milwaukee Public Library, presented a paper on "State library commissions," giving the history of those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and showing what may be gained by similar laws in Wisconsin. A bill creating a state library commission, which had been previously introduced into the legislature by Senator J. H. Stout, trustee of the Menomonee Library, received the unanimous support of the Association, and a committee of five was appointed to aid in furthering its passage.

The president announced that Senator J. H. Stout had volunteered to pay the necessary expenses of a Summer School in Library Economy, in connection with the Summer School of the State University.

Miss Katherine L. Sharp was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the Association.

Officers for 1895-96: President, F. A. Hutchins, Madison; vice-president, Miss Anna McDonnell, Green Bay; secretary and treasurer, Miss L. E. Stearns. LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY SOCIETY.

THE Iowa Library Society held its fifth annual meeting in Des Moines, Dec. 26-27, 1894. For the first time the society met as a section of the State Teachers' Association. On account of illness, President T. S. Parvin and Vice-President Mrs. Ada North were unable to attend, and Hon. H. W. Lathrop was chosen president *pro tem*.

The privileges and duties of library trustees, the diffusion of information concerning our libraries throughout the state, and plans for library instruction in the state were the principal topics discussed.

The following addresses were presented:

Opening address—President Parvin, Librarian Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids.

Report of the acts of the General Assembly in relation to public libraries—Judge G. W. Wakefield, president board of trustees, Sioux City Public Library.

Reference work: its demands and the best methods of improving them—Miss Ella M. McLoney, librarian Des Moines Public Library.

A public library a necessity in every town and city of the state—Hon. C. H. Gatch, president board of trustees, Des Moines Public Library.

How and by whom should library assistants be employed?—Mrs. Stella B. Morse, Des Moines.

The relation of trustees to their libraries—Judge Wakefield, trustee Sioux City Public Library.

The relation of our public libraries to each other and to the people of the state—Hon. H. W. Lathrop, librarian State Historical Society, Iowa City.

A practical course of study suited to the needs of Iowa libraries—Miss Esther Crawford, librarian Sioux City Public Library.

Duties of trustees of public libraries and how

they may be best discharged—Hon. D. W. Bloomer, president board of trustees, Council Bluffs Public Library.

What are a librarian's qualifications?—Mrs. Mary W. Loomis, Cherokee.

Public libraries in connection with our public schools, their teachers and pupils—Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, principal Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. W. Rich, librarian State University, Iowa City; vice-president, Mrs. Stella B. Morse, Des Moines; secretary, Miss Ella M. McLoney, Des Moines Public Library; treasurer, Miss Babb, librarian Indianola Public Library. MARY W. LOOMIS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE February meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Methodist Library on Thursday, Feb. 14, the subject being, "Help of libraries in training for citizenship."

President Poole said that the idea of bringing up this subject for discussion came to him through correspondence with a gentleman in the West, who has been engaged for some time in laying out plans to interest boys in government. He has talks by prominent men to which all the boys are invited, excursions to places of historic interest, and mock voting contests to teach them the Australian system. Some of his ideas might well be introduced into our public schools, for we are living in peculiar times, with corruption and misgovernment everywhere, and it is of the highest importance that the boys have right ideas instilled in them. It is the librarian's place to help forward in this great work. He should put on the shelves books which will interest the boys in our government, inspire them with ideas of honesty and teach them that our rulers are our servants. Among the books recommended for this purpose are: Prof. Seeley's "Citizenship," "The Century book for young Americans," "What a boy saw in the army," Parkhurst's "Our fight with Tammany," Hoffman's "Sphere of state," and Conkling's "City government in the U. S." Every library should also have the February *Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library, which contains a bibliographical list on municipal government.

At the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. a series of sociological talks have been given by such men as R. R. Bowker, Jacob Riis, and Judge White, and great enthusiasm has been aroused which has resulted in forming classes in Christian sociology and civil government. By this means the use of the library is stimulated and people, being brought to think along lines of government soon learn to think along right lines, and, being made to realize their position towards society, are ready to do their part towards making it right.

At the Railroad Men's Branch of the Y. M.

C. A. nothing has been done on the special line of good government, but a course of select reading has been made up, different distinguished men having been asked to select the 10 best books in their line of study. Thus, Drs. Vincent and Cuyler selected books on religion, George Gunton on economics, Hamilton Mabie on fiction, Theodore Roosevelt on travel, and Justin Winsor on English and American history. These books have been put together in the form of the travelling libraries and little pamphlets have been printed with the list of books and rules of the course.

Mr. Pasko thought that the fires of patriotism were dying out in the United States, and that it was the duty of the librarian to stir them up. All dull books, like the majority of lives and speeches, should be kept out of sight, while such books as Parkman's should be brought prominently before the reader.

Rev. Dr. Thomas gave a very interesting account of how he secured books and magazines for the soldiers, in the time of the war, at half price, realizing the necessity for this after seeing with what eagerness they read anything they could get hold of, even the cheapest and trashiest of books. Mr. Nelson then called on him to explain his method of preserving newspapers and periodicals. As the Methodist Library receives a great number of these, it was necessary to find the cheapest and most convenient way of disposing of them, a problem which he has solved to his satisfaction by using manilla rope paper. This must be folded the way of the grain and with the convex side out, and when so treated adapts itself readily to the shape of the volume within, thus taking up no more space than is necessary, and forming a very durable cover. It is a method which must be seen and explained in order to be appreciated, and all librarians who have problems of that nature to deal with should not fail to call on Dr. Thomas for the explanation.

The club then spent a delightful hour looking over the immense building of the Methodist Book Concern.

The following persons were elected members of the club: E. B. Woodruff, Jane Austen Russell, Helen E. Haines, Judge W. Ware Peck, G. J. McAndrew, John C. Sickley, Mary E. Merrington, Louis Evans Shipman, and Mrs. Dora E. Miller. HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

A VERY interesting meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the appointed date, Friday evening, Feb. 8. By invitation of Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, the meeting was held at the University of Chicago in the chapel of Cobb Hall. Despite a cold and stormy evening, a goodly number were present and the rooms of the University made a delightful meeting-place.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Lydia A. Dexter, of the Newberry Library. The program, combining excellent musical and literary features, was opened by a piano solo by Mr. James F. Baldwin. The regular club business, reading of minutes, etc., was then

carried through, followed by a violin solo by Miss Charlotte Capen. Mrs. Dixon then gave an address on "Departmental libraries," treating especially of the methods used in the University of Chicago. The program was interesting throughout, and the only disappointment to those present was that all of the club members could not have been present to enjoy it. The meeting was closed by a "personally conducted tour" among the departmental libraries in the University buildings, under charge of Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, who is Mrs. Dixon's able lieutenant in the supervision of these libraries, and who explained in detail their workings and gave practical object-lessons that well illustrated Mrs. Dixon's previous description.

E: L. BURCHARD, *Secretary.*

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. An interesting exhibit of pictorial posters was opened in the Brookline Public Library on Feb. 12, and continued for two weeks. The exhibit, which was the first of its kind given by a library, attracted much attention and was excellently representative of the best work in modern "poster art." It comprised about 105 examples, principally advertisements of prominent magazines and new books, by Beardsley, Penfield, Cheret, Grasset, Bradley, Rhead and others; most of the examples were contributed by leading publishers.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The original intention of devoting the handsome new building, now in construction, to the uses of a museum, fine arts building and library combined has been abandoned, and the building will be entirely given up to the library, which will thus be largely extended and much improved in administration. As already noted (*L. J.*, 19: 389), work on the building was begun in October, 1894. It is now rapidly nearing completion, and by June 1 it is expected that it will be ready for public use. It is intimated that the erection of a third building, to be devoted to art uses is planned by the trustees.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 2724; total 46,770. Issued, home use 119,631 (fict. 45 %); ref. use, 5768 (this covers only books issued from the circulating department). Issued on teachers' cards 693; school delivery 5325. No. cardholders 7073.

The trustees devote most of their report to an earnest tribute to Miss A. L. Hayward, the late librarian. Since her death in October, 1894, the charge of the library has devolved upon Miss Etta L. Russell, who has carried on most successfully the work of administration. The new librarian, Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, had not assumed his duties at the time the report was concluded. During the year past the library has been remodelled and improved, allowing opportunity for future extension. One of the most important changes was the establishment of a children's

room, modelled in a measure upon that of the Brookline Public Library. This was largely Miss Hayward's own plan and she was most active in its preparation. Speaking of the library in its improved form Miss Russell says:

"No more precious legacy could have been left by our beloved librarian than this library, equipped as it is for broad and useful work. To those daily associated with her, the memory of her faithful, conscientious spirit, and her readiness in serving others, will ever be an incentive and inspiration. By her thoughtful consideration, her unvarying kindness and sympathy, her rare justice, she endeared herself to all, and won the deepest love and respect."

The trustees say: "It is to be regretted that the structure of the building does not permit us to go very much farther in the direction of freer access to the shelves—which is the modern tendency in libraries—the space for readers in the stack-room itself being so very limited. It has been suggested that the main works on American history—the department most consulted—should be brought together in the room not yet appropriated, over the children's room, and that all students of that department should have free access there. This will be virtually an enlargement of the reference library, implying few, if any, additional restrictions."

Among the problems confronting the library staff are the reshelving and renumbering the books under an improved classification, the need of a new complete card catalog, and the desirability of a classification and arrangement of pamphlets and public documents.

Cleveland, O. Case L. The remodelled Case Library was opened with an informal reception on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 2. As altered, the library occupies three floors of the Case business block. The first floor is devoted to the circulating department, the second is given up to the reference department, and the third is reserved for periodicals; all the floors are finished in highly polished quartered oak. There are about 20 bookcases on each floor, containing the library's 35,000 v. The rooms are lighted by gas and electricity, and the fittings and furniture are of the newest and most approved description. The Case Library is an outgrowth of the Young Men's Literary Society of Cleveland, established in 1846; it received the building in which the library is located as a bequest from Leonard Case, which also gave it its present name. In June, 1894, the library was closed for the alterations which have just been completed. The cost of the improvements exceeded \$40,000, but the remodelling of the building means a new era to the library, for not only are its own possibilities extended, but the changes in the building will lead to increased rentals, thus swelling the library's income, and permitting a more liberal policy in the purchase of books. A start has been made towards the formation of a music library, which it is expected will develop into an important department.

Colorado State L., Denver. Added 1513; total

11,240; issued 105. Of the 11,240 books reported, but 8880 are on the shelves, the remainder being stored with the secretary of state.

Denver (Col.) City L. (Rpt.) Added 1251; total 26,063. Issued, home use 151,403; lib. use 19,309.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The library of the Detroit Medical Library Association has been presented to the Public Library by the members of the association. The only condition to the gift was the proviso that the collection be kept as a separate department of the library.

Glen Cove, L. I. The organization of a public library for Glen Cove is progressing rapidly. A room has been furnished with adequate shelving and a number of books have been given as a nucleus. The library has also been designated as a depository for the publications of the Smithsonian Institution; it will also probably become a borrower of the New York State "travelling libraries."

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. An interesting "Napoleon exhibition" was opened at the library early in January. It comprised books, prints, and pictures illustrating the life and times of the emperor, and was surprisingly full and varied. Over 400 pictures were shown, arranged to illustrate 1, the Bonaparte family; 2, the French Revolution and Egyptian expedition; 3, the Consulate and empire, the Hundred Days and St. Helena; 4, the architecture, manners, and customs of the times. There were 80 portraits of Napoleon, reproductions of many well-known historical pictures in which Napoleon figures, and many interesting prints, books, and relics illustrating the subject. The exhibition was most successful; the attendance was large and appreciative; and the display has been the means of introducing the library to many persons who would otherwise have remained unacquainted with it.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. (17th rpt.) Added 15,788 v.; total 437,747 v., 350,368 pm. Besides this total the books shelved in dept. libraries, and not included in the foregoing figures, amount to 11,631 v. Issued from Gore Hall 105,060.

"It is the observation of those in charge of the reference service, of which no statistics are kept, that it is constantly increasing year by year, and that the increase for last year was very great." During the year 1162 books were borrowed by students of Radcliffe College, and 249 "admission cards" to the shelves were issued for purposes of special research. "Eighteen years ago only 57 % of the college students used the library. In the last year, of the 1656 undergraduates, only 359 failed to borrow books, and of this last number 301 drew out reserve books. This reduces the number of students who made no recorded use of the library to 58 out of a total of 1656."

"The number of volumes which failed to be accounted for was 165, a large increase over last year, and equal to the loss in 1891, when a professional thief made depredations. Of

those reported missing in previous years 26 were found in their places, having been silently returned during the year. Of books reported missing since 1883 there are still 598 unaccounted for; 396 having disappeared from the reserved books, and 202 from the stack. Of these 165 unaccounted-for volumes of the year just closed 121 have disappeared from the books of reference, reserved books, and other collections exposed to the handling of all frequenters of the library, the other 44 having disappeared from the shelves to which only the staff of the library, officers of the college, and a limited number of other persons have access. In the stack, fewer cases than usual of disarrangement were discovered, owing to a supervision of the shelves during the winter, only 124 books being found on wrong shelves. This unsatisfactory condition has grown out of various causes: First, as regards the stack, it is open to the entire staff of instruction; to students who hold cards of admission; to the library staff; and to an occasional special investigator. Such an aggregate of frequenters will have an inevitable percentage of careless people, to use no harsher term. Secondly, as regards the reserved and reference books, they are practically open to the handling of any one who chooses to touch them, and offer a field for depredation to any irresponsible person, who places the selfish enjoyment of a book or the pecuniary gain of its possession higher than honesty, or who finds no convenient opportunity for rectifying acts of aberration or thoughtlessness. The worst feature of the transaction is the despicable disregard of the rights of fellow-students, who are thus deprived of the use of such books."

During the year 9969 titles were cataloged by the catalog department, which was somewhat reduced by resignations from its staff. Among the additions to the library were a large part of the library of Francis Parkman, a collection on angling and fish culture given by Mr. John Bartlett, and other important accessions; most of these still await cataloging. The 89 maps belonging to the Parkman collection have been arranged in the map department, and a list of their subjects is given in the report. Financially the library is hampered and restricted by lack of funds, which not only reduces the accessions, but materially affects the convenience and use of the collection. Prof. Winsor says: "What I have repeatedly said about the insufficiency of Gore Hall, for the uses of the library, I can only repeat with renewed emphasis: 'I have exhausted the language of warning and anxiety, in representing the totally inadequate accommodations for books and readers which Gore Hall affords. Each 12 months brings us nearer to a chaotic condition. The library goes on with its natural accessions, and friends of learning give us the means to add more and more to our growth. We have as yet no assurance to give them that their gifts can be properly cared for, and the use of their books properly regulated for the general good.' During the year (in March and April) we found it necessary to box up 15,000 volumes and store them beyond reach, in order to make room for new accessions, believed to be

of larger present interest. In selecting these books to be put aside, the records of circulation were examined to lead us to the choice of those in least demand. The removal, however, was no sooner made than complaints began to come in of the deprivations which by this act were imposed on the frequenters of the library. This is a sufficient answer, if one be needed, to the unreasoning demand, sometimes made of large libraries, that their shelves shall be thinned out by discarding useless books. Every librarian of large experience knows that there are no such books. A university library, which is the leading one in the country, needs, above all others, to answer every bibliographical inquiry by producing the book. Merit is but one test of the value of a book to a large library."

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Financial difficulties have seriously hampered the work of the library for the past six months. Lack of funds and of sufficient force has compelled the interruption of the cataloging and the resources of the library are not equal to the demands made upon it. In the *Bulletin* for January, 1895—the first issued since June of the previous year—the authorities say: "The overcrowded condition at the library is apparent to all. The bookshelves are entirely full. Some books have already been taken away to the store-room and more will have to be removed. Even the tops of the cases have to be utilized. The reading-rooms become uncomfortably filled with readers and some have to go away for lack of accommodations. New chairs have been bought, but the reading-room space is not half large enough. The facilities for heating are not sufficient to keep the rooms comfortably warm in cold weather. The whole support of the library comes from a tax on the property of the city of one-half-mill on the dollar, yielding this year about \$6500. This is less than former years on account of a reduction of the assessment from over \$20,000,000 in 1891 to about \$13,500,000 in 1894. The library is confronted each year with a reduction in revenue, while patronage and the work that patronage brings is continually increasing."

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. A bill taking the Public Library out of the hands of the school board and placing it under the control of a board of directors was passed by the legislature on Feb. 13. The bill provides for six directors, to be appointed by the circuit judge and the county clerk, who shall have control of all library property, heretofore vested in the board of school commissioners. All employees of the library are placed under a system of civil service rules, and except in the case of the librarian, assistant librarian and secretary, places will be given only on competitive examinations.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. At a meeting of the board of education early in February W. F. Hackney, the architect of the board, was appointed as architect of the new public library building and directed to draw up plans for the building. A site for the building has already been secured; it is in a central location, opposite

the Y. M. C. A. building, and cost \$30,000. The library building is to cost \$200,000.

Kansas State Agricultural College L., Manhattan. (9th biennial rpt.) Added 2459; total 18,488. "During the past two years, the growth of the library has depended almost entirely upon the college itself. An insignificant appropriation of \$250 was made for the year ending June 30, 1893. The same amount was available for the preceding year. This sum was barely enough to pay for the periodicals for the reading-room. For the year ending June 30, 1894, no state appropriation was made, nor will any fund be available for the purchase of books during the coming year. Early in 1893, the board of regents authorized the expenditure of \$3000 from the current funds of the college for the purchase of books. With this fund, a considerable number of valuable books was bought; but the financial condition of the college did not warrant us in making the total expenditure. In all, purchases amounting to \$2665.50 were made from the income fund during the two years. This was far from being sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of the various departments. The maximum amount allowed any department was \$350."

The librarian urges the necessity of an annual library appropriation of at least \$5000.

He alludes also to the satisfactory results of the system of free access to the books, which has been practised in the college library from the beginning, and says: "Our losses during the past eight years from the abuse of the privilege of free access to the books, have been less than \$15, all told. The policy of excluding the students from the books would have required the constant employment of an additional attendant upon the library, while the advantages of the free system are beyond comparison great."

A new and handsome library building has been erected with a book capacity of 70,000 v.; it contains, as yet, shelving for 20,000 v.

Lenox (Mass.) L. The library management, has, since December, given a series of lectures and entertainments that have proved very popular. There are six evenings devoted to the course, which began December 1, and concludes on March 23, and the program comprises illustrated lectures on travel and science, readings by Prof. Locke Richardson, and a concert.

Mankato (Minn.) P. L. The Mankato Public Library was opened on Feb. 6. It contains about 2000 v., and is established and supported by a tax levy, under the provisions of the state law. The books were cataloged and classified by Mrs. M. W. Loomis, secretary of the Iowa Library Society; the librarian is Miss Minnie M'Graw.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. On Feb. 2, the Cossitt Library was made a circulating library, and books were for the first time issued to applicants for home use. The rules and form of application adopted differ little from those generally in use, save that a fine of five cents a day is imposed for holding a book beyond the

date of return, that no book will be reissued to the same applicant or to a member of the applicant's household until two days after its return, and that the rules as to guarantors and applications are rather minute in restrictions, etc.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added 6322; total 75,162. Issued, home use 281,795 (fict. 42.1%; juv. 21.8%); no record of reference use is kept; reading-room attendance 92,162 (Sunday visitors 6467). No. cardholders 17,220. Receipts \$49,755.72; expenses \$32,698.89.

The statistics show a very large increase over any previous year in the home use of books. The absolute gain over the preceding year is 122,182, being a relative gain of 77%. Miss West's report is so admirable and so full of interest that space alone forbids extended quotation. It should be carefully read by all librarians, who will find it full of suggestion and inspiration. A lucid summary is given of the delays and difficulties that have arisen to prevent the erection of the much-needed library building which was undertaken in 1893. Lawsuits, municipal quarrels and lack of public spirit among the city authorities have brought the matter to a standstill and prevented progress.

The work with the schools, which has been systematically conducted by the library since 1888, proves year by year more valuable, and 15% of the circulation of books belongs to this department. During the year an author catalog of the library has been completed and placed in the circulating department, and three numbers of the quarterly index to additions have been issued. The bindery established by the library has proved most satisfactory and is "to the librarian one of the most satisfactory experiments ever tried."

Referring to the increasing appreciation and usefulness of the library, Miss West says: "The real efficiency of this or any other library must always be dependent upon the ability and courtesy of those officials who come into closest relations with the public. No excellence of regulation by the trustees, no direction or inspiration by the librarian, can ever overcome incapacity, dulness and indifference on the part of the assistants. The view which regards their work as a mere mechanical routine is far aside from the truth. They have constant need of every resource that culture and courtesy can supply. Their hours of work are long, and busy days, which are almost incessant now, are exhausting in the extreme, not only to the body, but to mind and nerves as well. It is my firm conviction that the funds of the library can be used in no way more effective for its best interests than in the gradual increase of salaries paid for efficient service of this kind. The library needs to be able to tempt into its service and to retain by some other chain than their love for the work, able, original and kindly women. An increase of salaries based on experience merely, which has been the rule in the past, is not entirely satisfactory, as it has been granted to the ambitious and indifferent alike and has offered no reward for special effort."

The report is made still more valuable by the

inclusion in full of Miss West's paper on "Library building" and the report on "Reading for the young," by Miss L. E. Stearns, both of which were among the notable features of the Lake Placid Conference of the A. L. A. in 1894.

New Hampshire F. P. L. Commission (2d rpt.).

This report covers two years—1893 and 1894—and is a most gratifying record of progress in the direction of establishing town libraries. Of the 233 towns in the state 60 had town libraries in 1891. Since then 113 have been established, making a total of 173. Sixty towns have no town libraries, but in many of these there are subscription libraries, or libraries established through private generosity. The summary of the report shows that there are in the state 262 libraries, with a total of 576,961 volumes, exclusive of reports and pamphlets. These include 14 free libraries other than town, 40 subscription, two circulating, 24 school, two college, six state and department, and the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Carefully tabulated statistics present these figures, and the report shows painstaking accuracy. Pp. 26–56 are devoted to short historical sketches of various libraries, with illustrations of the buildings, and the report contains some admirable "suggestions as to library methods" accompanied by illustrative forms, etc.

New Orleans, La. On Jan. 31 the city council unanimously voted to establish a free public library in the vacated criminal court building, the nucleus of the library to be the Lyceum Library, heretofore housed in the city hall, and the Fisk Free Library, now in Tulane University. The Fisk Free Library, was established in 1845 by a bequest of books and real property from Abijah Fisk, and was for years in charge of the Mechanics' Institute. In 1882, after the dissolution of the Institute, the collection was placed in the custody of the University of Louisiana. Later, when the State University was incorporated with Tulane University, the library passed under the management of the latter institution, where it has since continued. The removal of Tulane University to its new building in a remote quarter of the city brought up the question of the transfer of the Fisk Library. It was generally thought that the library should be centrally located, and through the efforts of the mayor and others interested, steps were taken towards making it the nucleus of a general free public library. It was decided to remodel and alter the criminal court building, in the heart of the city, for library purposes, and to transfer there the Fisk Library and the Lyceum Library, to be conducted as a free public library. The remodeling of the building is estimated at about \$20,000. The Fisk Library has an income of \$2000 yearly, which it is proposed to increase by city appropriation to about \$12,000. The books of the two libraries number about 25,000 v., but the collection will have to be thoroughly overhauled, weeded out and increased by new additions before it is ready for circulation. The movement has the general support of the local press, and it seems probable that the work of organization will soon be in vigorous operation.

New York, Aguilar F. L. (6th rpt.) Added 5036; total 25,848. Issued 253,349 (fict. varies from .555% to .777% at the three libraries); reading-room attendance 184,144; no. borrowers 4665. Receipts \$14,257.58; expenses \$12,049.29.

The year has been a gratifying one at each of the three libraries. The library committee say: "The proportion of circulation to the number of volumes in the library is shown in a report of the state library department. In this it appears that the proportionate circulation of the Aguilar Free Library is the largest of any library in the state, being about 10 to one.

"Aid is given to readers, as far as possible, by lists and by personal advice. During the past year juvenile lists have been issued at the East Broadway and Lexington avenue libraries. A new fiction list at the Lexington avenue library and a biography list for the East Broadway branch are almost ready to be issued. The card catalog of the East Broadway branch is complete, and should be printed as soon as a few more additions are made. Lists of biography, of books relating to lectures and special events, from time to time posted on our literary bulletins, are used with success in calling the attention of readers to the books on our shelves. Visits are constantly made to schools to maintain the co-operation of the school and the library. As far as possible, books are purchased that can supplement school work."

An appeal is made for additional money support, permitting the securing of better quarters for the Lexington avenue branch, an increase of the library force, and extension of the work generally.

New York F. C. L. Total 76,860. Issued 636,043 (fict. averaging from 27% at Bond street branch to 56% at Ottendorfer branch); reading-room attendance 180,778; Sunday circulation 41,641; no. borrowers 57,645. Receipts \$34,586.98; expenses \$34,139.06.

There has been an increase of 105,006 volumes over the circulation of the previous year. The increase in the expenses of the year has been but \$1561.17, of which \$1217.53 was spent in books, "leaving an increased cost of \$243.74 in administration for the increased circulation of 105,006 v." At each of the six libraries the record is the same—increased use, extended opportunities, and development hampered by lack of funds. The increase in use was largest at the time of the greatest financial depression, and has lessened materially during the last two months. The use of the reading-room has been about the same, although certain restrictions have been made in its use—"excluding in a great measure the tramps—by which the rooms have been rendered much more useful to students, the character of the attendance much improved, the reading more satisfactory, and the books of reference more frequently and intelligently consulted. To those having no quiet homes the reading-rooms have been places of rest and comfort in many a trying hour."

The chairman of the library committee says: "The average cost per volume issued has

been reduced to five and a half cents, and at one of the libraries to four and a half cents, including all expenses. The salaries account has been slightly increased at the expense of the cataloging department. The librarian-in-chief reports: "The economies practised this year present unique features—some, indeed, which I sincerely hope will not have to be resorted to during the coming year. The greatly increasing work last winter called for a large addition to the working force, but we had no money with which to hire help. The relief committees came to our assistance and sent us six girls and one man, whose wages they paid for a term of three to seven months of service. Some of these persons gave such satisfaction that they were retained and placed on our pay-roll when the committees closed their work. Still, they are not just the kind of assistants that we wish to employ in large number, and the wages paid are far too small. The first assistants in all cases should be such women as can be properly advanced to the highest place, and should receive an adequate salary."

"In spite of the unusual heat of the summer and the many extra demands upon them, the librarians have continued to take the greatest interest in their work, have organized among themselves classes of instruction in English history and literature and in the German language and literature, in hours when not employed, and have voluntarily joined a cataloging class under the charge of the librarian-in-chief and the cataloger, from which results of great value to the library are sure to follow."

An earnest appeal is made for more adequate financial support for the library. The trustees say that they "feel sure that if the work of the library were only sufficiently well known, the income from contributions alone would go far towards furnishing an adequate support for the existing libraries. In other cities the expense of supporting a free circulating library is a public charge, and yet, with the slight assistance given by public funds for this purpose in New York, the circulation of books from the six branches of the New York Free Circulating Library is exceeded only by the libraries of Boston and Chicago."

New York Mercantile L. (74th rpt.) Added 5556; total 246 514. Issued, home use 176,873 (Eng. fict. 48.48%); ref. use 45,885; reading-room attendance 24,636. New members 97; total membership 5104. Receipts \$26,164.34; expenses \$24,979.12.

The yearly exhibition of the art and illustrated books contained in the library was held on Wednesday, February 7, 1894, and the interest heretofore displayed in the exhibitions was fully maintained.

"The two most popular publications of the year, judged by the demand and the extent of our purchases, were "Trilby," of which 100 copies were purchased, and the "Manxman," by Hall Caine."

New York Y. M. C. A. L. On Washington's Birthday the library of the Y. M. C. A. invited the art schools of New York and Brooklyn, and

other interested people, to an exhibition of art books, belonging to its collection. The books displayed were those that would be especially interesting to designers and decorators. There was a large attendance. The free use of note-books and the eager attention of the visitors showed that such an exhibition had a special value to those in attendance. This is the seventh annual art exhibition held by the Library on Feb. 22.

Plans are being prepared for a \$500,000 building for the Y. M. C. A. It will be erected in 56th and 57th streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and will have two frontages of 75 feet each. It is expected that work on it will be begun in May, and that it will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1896. The building will be six stories in height. The main entrance will be in 57th street. The reception-room, two parlors, a reading-room, and a small lecture-hall will be on the first floor. In the basement will be bowling-alleys, a bicycle-room, shower-baths, a swimming-tank, 16 by 40 feet, and lockers. The boys' department, on the first floor and basement, will consist of a reception-room, gymnasium, and bath. On the second floor will be a lecture-room seating 664 persons. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors will be studios, class-rooms, a smoking-room, and a dining-room and kitchen. Provision is also made for a large gymnasium, and for a number of bedrooms.

The greater part of the library now housed in the 23d street branch of the association will be moved to the new building, where it will occupy the fifth and sixth stories of the 56th street side. There will be room for 83,000 volumes. On the sixth floor will be a large reading-room, and this floor will be devoted to the reference department.

The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Philadelphia F. L. The library was formally opened in its new quarters on the evening of Feb. 22. Among the speakers were Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Senator Boies Penrose, Dr. William Pepper, and others. A large number of books have recently been given to the library. President Pepper, of the board of trustees, issued a general letter to the public before the opening, announcing that the library would be opened on Washington's Birthday and requesting all visitors on that day, and during the ensuing week to bring "one book or as many books as they can give." This appeal added a goodly number of volumes to the library's shelves. The work of altering and refitting the new rooms cost over \$5000, which was defrayed from the income of the Pepper bequest; the library has now shelf-room for about 150,000 v., but possesses as yet only 20,000 v.

Plainfield (N. J.) F. P. L. Nine new periodicals have been added to the list of those regularly received by the general library, and 25 to the Babcock Scientific Library collection.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. (49th rpt.)

Added 4191; total 89,686 (excluding 569 v. of duplicate novels). Issued, home use 98,303 (fict. 75,225); no record of reference use is kept. New members 273; membership 3660. Receipts \$52,481.25; expenses \$54,717.65. The floating debt is now \$18,559.71, having been increased \$2236.40 during the year.

"The experiment known as the 'duplicate collection' of popular novels, which are issued at 10 cents apiece, has been a marked success. It was begun in January, 1894, by the expenditure of \$100. During the year 579 v. were purchased at a cost of \$495.04; these were issued 7590 times, showing a total receipt from issues of \$767.60, and a net balance of \$272.56 besides 569 v. in good condition.

"We are now making a determined effort to bring together such a collection of Missouriiana as will be not only creditable, but invaluable to students and writers. All books and pamphlets illustrating the history of Missouri which had been acquired were entered in a separate official catalog last winter, and additions have been made as fast as our resources and the opportunities of the market would allow. We now have a collection of about 2000 volumes and pamphlets relating to Missouri, and to the Louisiana Territory down to December, 1812, when the Missouri Territory was separately organized. A public catalog of these works is in course of preparation."

Stockton (Cal.) P. L. On Feb. 12 the library board was notified that the new public library building was finished and ready for dedication. The date of the formal opening has not yet been set. The building has cost about \$50,000 and was erected from the bequest of \$75,000 left for the purpose by Dr. Hazleton, of New York City, in 1892, \$15,000 of the bequest being reserved for the purchase of books. The building is of brick veneered with white marble; the architecture is Greek, of the Ionic order. Along the main frontage is a portico, each column of which is 17 feet high between the base and capital. The entrance is flanked by columns of marble and opens on a vestibule 10 feet square, floored, lined, and ceiled in fancy marbles. The main reading-room is 39 feet by 74 feet, with a special apartment for ladies on one side and for men on the other. The central portion of the reading-room is open to the roof, and on each side there is a row of handsome columns arranged in half-circle, carrying a gallery. The rear half of the building is largely devoted to a stack-room, 36 x 41 feet, lighted by a skylight only. Across the front of the stack-room is a grille, subdivided by marble columns and resting on a marble counter. Every opening in this apartment can be instantly closed by a steel curtain, and cut off from the rest of the building. On the left of the stack-room are the librarian's offices and the hallway leading from the side entrance of the building to the ladies' reading-room. On the right of the stack-room is a newspaper reading-room, 20 x 48 feet, connecting with the librarian's quarters by the hallway which detaches the stack-room. Over the librarian's office is a trustees' room, and over the newspaper-room an art gallery.

Topeka (Kan.) F. L. Additions not given; total 12,617. Issued, home use 79,212; lib. use 6441. Receipts \$4867.51; expenses \$5016.60, leaving a deficit of \$149.09. With last year's deficit of \$716.61 this leaves the library with a total indebtedness of \$865.70.

Warwick (Mass.) P. L. The new building erected in Warwick for the purposes of a town hall, selectmen's office, and library was dedicated on Jan. 10. The building has long been needed and formal action was taken to secure it in March, 1893, when the town council appropriated \$5000 for its erection. The architect's services were given to the town by James E. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Delano, of Worcester. A central site was chosen and the building was completed by the end of 1894. It is a two-story wooden structure, 45x60 feet, and contains a main hall with a seating capacity of 300, a banquet-room and kitchen, selectmen's offices, council-rooms, cloak-rooms, and the library room. The latter is on the first floor, to the left of the main entrance; it is pleasant and well lighted, with shelving for about 5000 v. It now contains about 3000 v.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. "There were loaned from the library in 1894, 66,101 v., being an increase of 5134 v. over 1893. The per cent. of fiction loaned was 67. Thus slowly the distribution of books is increasing among the people, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the increase is in the right direction. The use of the reference department has been much larger than ever before, and we can see plainly how the library is growing to be an integral part of the life of the people. Its capabilities for usefulness, which are constantly augmented, are being more and more appreciated, and we have welcomed a much larger number of people from our own city, as well as from the neighboring towns, than in any previous year. Though our collection is not large it is extremely valuable. It is our custom to obtain lists of books from specialists in every department whenever possible, and in that way we avoid buying untrustworthy works. In fiction we endeavor to get only what is wholesome, but being very fallible, mistakes will sometimes creep in. Our aim is to build up, not to taint or to destroy, for the library should seek in every way to elevate its readers."—*Library Newsletter*.

Wilmington, Del. Institute F. L. The library was opened to the public on Feb. 12, 1894, and at once entered upon a successful career. For the year ending Feb. 11, 1895, the home circulation reached the large total of 138,422, of which 78,313 were fiction and 48,878 juveniles. There are 7201 registered borrowers. Mr. Tyler writes: "The disproportion between the number of miscellaneous works and those of fiction and juvenile is greater than it will be hereafter, partly because all the shelves were freely open to all comers, and partly because when the library opened the two departments named were the only ones ready for work, and all the others in succession had to be withdrawn for classification and shelving, which was not

completed until January last. Further, the books in the juvenile department are of an exceptionally high grade, including a complete duplicate set of the *Stories of the nations* series, and are far from being the mere 'juvenile fiction' usually served out to young readers. Oliver Optic, Castlemont, *et al.*, are not to be found in our catalog."

Woodbury, N. J. Deptford Institute F. L. The Woodbury Library Company, which was organized over a century ago, has resolved to disband, and has turned over its entire collection, comprising some 3500 v., to the newly opened Deptford Institute F. L.

Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Ct. The library authorities have sent out a circular letter to Yale alumni asking for funds. They state that the needs of the library are growing in proportion to the gain in other ways, and that though the library is well stocked, there is not a sufficient income to keep it in good administrative condition. The appeal is largely due to the fact that the \$50,000 left by the Phelps estate has now been expended.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scot.) P. L. Added, ref. l. 1757; total 24,399; added, lending l. 1495; total 22,241. Issued, home use 247,420 (fict. 51.45); ref. use 17,351; no. borrowers 10,120. Receipts £1519.10.5; expenses £1472.14.8.

The full sets of magazines contained in the reference-room form a very valuable feature of that department. The two special collections of the library — the James Walker and Croom Robertson collections — the former of which is devoted to music, the latter to mental philosophy and social economy, have been largely used. "Both are rich in works, some of which are absolutely rare, while others are such as it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the ordinary student to consult, but for the fact that they are accessible in the public library. That they have been frequently used is the best evidence of the value of these collections to those fitted to appreciate them, and it is a testimony to the fact that, given a set of books of intrinsic worth and marked by a distinctive character, the public, if it has free access to it, will sooner or later discover its merits, and pay it the best of all tributes of recognition by turning it to practical account."

About 530 v. are kept on open shelves in the reference-room for free use. A modification of the two-book method is in use in the lending department, by which borrowers so desiring are allowed to take two books at a time, of which but one can be a novel or juvenile. During two months about 181 of these extra cards were issued. A branch reading-room was opened during the year, and the establishment of other branches is under consideration.

Bournemouth (Eng.) P. L. The library was formally opened on Jan. 1, with elaborate exercises, which were largely attended. It is established in a rented building in a central loca-

tion, is supported by the usual "penny rate," which produces £1100 yearly, of which about £650 will be needed for running expenses, and opens with 6000 v. in the circulating department and 1000 v. in the reference department.

The various addresses made at the opening have been printed and issued in pamphlet form. The method on which the library will be administered is thus described:

"The system of lending the books, which the library committee has decided to adopt, had its genesis in America, and so far as this country is concerned has only been permanently adopted in one other public library. It is known as the 'open access' system, and in the opinion of the best library experts is likely to revolutionize the 'indicator' and other well-known methods. The only place in England where it has been thoroughly tested is at the Clerkenwell Library, where our librarian has himself been trained. The basic principle of this free access is that instead of presenting yourself at a counter in the library in somewhat the same fashion as you go into a grocer's shop, you will be admitted personally into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the books themselves. We have adopted it for three reasons. It was preferred for its simplicity, then we found it was more expeditious, and we also knew it to be more economical. There is much less formality than in any other system; it has been found possible in practice for one assistant to mark off and charge 55 books in 25 minutes; and in our own case we shall be able to work the library with a smaller staff than would be required under the old method."

A letter regarding the new system was received from J. D. Brown, librarian of the Clerkenwell Public Library. Mr. Brown says: "You may claim practically perfect honesty from the public in the most thorough test of open access ever attempted. As a result of issuing 75,000 books to 3742 readers we have lost one small book on 'Boxing,' and one on 'Fencing'—this is very suggestive—total cost, 1s. 4d. I cannot detect anything in the way of extra wear at all . . . so that any deterioration which occurs will take years to manifest itself. From the reader's point of view, the system is practically perfect, as it affords a ready means of finding any given book, or a satisfactory substitute should what is wanted be out."

Hamilton (Ont., Can.) P. L. Added 1816; total 21,639. Issued, home use 130,029 (fict. 36.5 %; "general literature" 30.05 %); lib. use (estimated) 83,575.

It was decided at the annual meeting of the board to keep the library open on holidays or on portions of holidays.

Toronto, Ont. Law Society of Upper Canada. (Rpt.) Added 1454; total not given. Attendance 4070. Receipts not given; expenses \$7997.10.

Work upon the library extension will, it is thought, be completed by April. This will afford much-needed space for book storage and for the convenience of readers.

Zwittau, Austria. Ottendorfer F. L. Added 980; total 8280. Issued 53,431 (fict. 64 %; juv.

20 %); reading-room attendance 16,432. New borrowers 226; total no. borrowers 1700.

The circulation showed a decrease of 2106, as compared with the previous year; this is wholly attributed to the unfamiliarity of readers with the books or the library during the first year of its existence, which resulted in frequent exchanges of books drawn. In fiction, the 63 volumes of Hackländer were circulated 1500 times, and the 62 volumes of Winterfeld 1488 times, there being no duplicates of either author. The borrowers are chiefly "students and laboring people." The trustees have opened several delivery stations in the immediate neighborhood of Zwittau. If these prove a success, similar branches will be established among the neighboring villages. Twenty-two free scientific lectures, concerts, and recitations were given during the year in the lecture hall of the library building.

Gifts and Bequests.

Champaign, Ill. Albert C. Burnham, of Champaign, Ill., has given to the board of directors of the public library of that city two lots, valued at \$5000, opposite the city park as site for a new library building; \$35,000 in cash to provide the building, which should contain library, reading-room, and lecture hall; and \$10,000 as a memorial fund to be invested for the purchase of books. The building is to be known as the "Burnham Athenæum." The aggregate value of Mr. Burnham's gift is \$50,000.

Cleveland, O. Western Reserve Univ. H. C. Hatch, a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, has offered to give a free library building to Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University. The building will cost \$100,000, including books, and plans for it have been completed. It will be known as the Hatch Library.

Doylestown, Pa. According to the will of the late Morris L. Fell, of Philadelphia, \$30,000 is left—after the death of his wife and son, who are to have the use of it during their lifetime—for the establishment of a library building for the Doylestown Library Company. The sum is left in trust, \$10,000 to be spent for a site and building, and \$20,000 to be invested and the income devoted to the purchase of books, "provided that no part of the said income shall be used in the purchase of such books or other reading-matter as shall have for their distinct or especial object the diffusion of the doctrine of infidelity or the sectarian belief of any particular religious denomination."

Greenwich, Ct. Mrs. Anderson, daughter of the late Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, of Greenwich, has decided to erect, as a memorial to her mother, a library and reading-room in that city. It will be built of stone, and will contain, besides the library and reading-room, a hall for lectures and entertainments. The plans have been drawn and work will begin in the spring. The cost will be about \$100,000.

Groton, Ct. Bill L. Hon. Frederick Bill has created a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be applied for the maintenance of the Bill Memorial Library at Groton.

Laconia, N. H. By the will of the late N. B. Gale, Laconia receives a bequest of \$10,000 to be used in the erection of a stone library building.

Pittsfield, Mass. Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has given to the Pittsfield Athenæum 10,000 v. from the library of his father.

Spencer, Mass. By the will of the late Richard Sugden, of Spencer, a business block, valued at \$35,000, is left in trust to the town, the income to go to the Richard Sugden Free Public Library.

Winchester, Va. By the will of the late Hon. John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., the city of Winchester, Va., receives a bequest of \$250,000 for the establishment of a public library. The will is an eccentric one, the disposition of the estate being so tied up that it is doubtful if the library will materialize for years to come, if then. The \$250,000 bequeathed for the purpose is to be invested in bonds until it shall amount to \$500,000, when it shall be used to erect and equip a free public library, to be known as "The Handley Library." Not more than \$250 of the bequest, however, is to be used in payment for the land and library building to be erected on it, and only the income of the amount is to be expended for maintenance. None of the real property, in which the estate largely consists, is to be sold for 20 years, during which time the executors are to retain it at rent, and turn the income over to the various legatees. The residue of the estate — the amount of which is not yet known — is bequeathed to the city of Winchester, to be accumulated for 30 years, and the income then expended in "the erection of school houses for the education of the poor."

Librarians.

BISHOP, Miss Fannie, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, succeeding Mrs. Jennie W. Newell, resigned.

COE, Miss Ellen M. Announcement is made in the *New York Tribune* of Feb. 16, of the engagement of Miss E. M. Coe, chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, to Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's P. E. Church, of New York City.

DANA, J. C. The admirable articles on first principles of library work which Mr. Dana has been contributing for the past eight months to *Books*, the organ of the Denver Public Library, will, it is pleasant to note, be gathered into book form, and published at an early date, by the Carson-Harper Co. of Denver. The volume

will be entitled "Public library handbook," and the chapters will cover all the simpler features of library routine.

DAVIES, J. F., librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, has written an account of "The great dynamite explosions at Butte, January 15, 1895," which is published in a cloth-bound octavo booklet, by a local press.

KING, J. L., has succeeded the late H. J. Dennis as state librarian of Kansas.

RUPP, G. P., formerly assistant librarian of Branch 1 of the Philadelphia Public Libraries, was, on Feb. 28, elected superintendent, or librarian-in-chief, of the Philadelphia Public Libraries. His duties will consist of the supervision of the six libraries now controlled by the board of education, and the introduction of a uniform system of administration and organization.

TAYLOR, W. Curtis. A leading artist of Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Max Meyer, has completed an excellent portrait of the first city librarian, W. Curtis Taylor, and presented it to the city. The library committee have had it hung in a conspicuous place in the book-room.

VAN HOEVENBERG, Miss Alma Rogers, formerly librarian at South Orange, N. J., is now at Nahant, Mass., as organizing librarian. She will have charge of the reorganizing and cataloging of the library, about 10,000 volumes, training of the library attendants, and will supervise the removal to the new building, now in course of construction.

Cataloging and Classification.

AGUILAR F. L., *New York*. Fiction list, February, 1895. 32 p. O.

Title-a-line author list, printed on thin manilla paper; p. 29-32 are devoted to a list of historical novels, arranged chronologically under countries.

THE series of articles relating to library work that have been appearing in *Books*, the organ of the Denver P. L., for the past half-year are continued in the February issue. In this number Classifying, Cataloging, Binding and rebinding, and Stock-taking are considered, and there is appended a useful list of "books on library work," including general works, catalogs, and bibliographies.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., of Baltimore. Finding-list of books and periodicals in the central library: supplement to fifth edition. January, 1895. 118 p. O. 15 c.

Printed by the linotype method, and similar in style and arrangement to the previous finding-lists of the library.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for February cover "Robert Louis Stevenson," an admirable classed bibliog-

raphy of Stevenson's writings and books about him, biographical and critical; "Municipal government"; and "German literature," the latter including Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Herder, Wieland, Heine, Representative 19th century writers, and illustrative material.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Boys' and girls' books in the Hartford Public Library, 1895. 2d edition, revised and enlarged. 104 p. O.

A new and enlarged issue of Miss Hewins' admirable reading-list for young people — which has long been a library standard. Includes good books of recent years and brings the list fully up to date.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, v. 16, Nos. 1-4, 1894; including new books added January-December, 1894, and books both new and old on fine arts and amusements. 56 p. O. 10 c.

HELENA (Mont.) P. L. Bulletin 11, January, 1895.

This is the first bulletin issued since June, 1894; it is wholly devoted to the list of new books.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) P. L. has issued a "List of books on Washington and the American Revolution," on a single four-column sheet, including history, biography, fiction, etc., in one author alphabet.

NEW HAVEN (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, Nov.-Dec., 1894. Classified list of books recently added. 8 p. O.

THE *Library Newsletter* (Osterhout F. L., Wilkesbarré) gives a page in its January number to "A little trip to Egypt" — a short descriptive article, citing some of the best books of travel, description, and history relating to the subject.

THE RAILROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A. L., *New York*, has issued an excellent little pamphlet ("postal" size) list of "Select reading," giving 10 books in eight divisions of literature, selected and annotated by authorities on the subjects. The list covers "Religion," first course, elementary, titles selected by Rev. J. R. Vincent and Rev. T. L. Cuyler; second course, ethical, by Prof. Tufts, of the University of Chicago; "Economics," by George Gunton; "Electricity," by W. J. Johnson, editor of the *Electrical World*; "Railroad," by B. B. Adams, editor *Railroad Gazette*; "English and American literature," by Prof. J. H. Gilmore, first and second courses, 20 titles; "Fiction," by Hamilton W. Mabie, editor *Outlook*, first and second courses, 20 titles; "Travel," by Theodore Roosevelt; "English and American history," by Justin Winsor.

RUTLAND (Vt.) F. L. Selected list of books in the Rutland Free Library, for the use of teachers and pupils in the graded schools of Rutland; prepared by Mary L. Titcomb, li-

brarian, and Alfred Turner, superintendent of schools. Rutland, 1894. 24 p. T.

Does not include books shelved in the reference department. A good classed title-a-line list.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for February has a capital classed reading-list on "Municipal government."

SLATER MEMORIAL MUSEUM, *Norwich, Ct.* An exhibition of bookbindings, December, 1894. 24 p. D.

A useful little pamphlet, describing the chief epochs and styles of binding, famous binders of past and present, and terms used in bookbinding; prepared as a guide to a collection of bindings exhibited in the museum. Contains a short list of "Books and articles of reference to be found in the Peck library."

THE SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) P. L. prepared some time since, at the request of a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church in that city, a list of the "Catholic literature" contained in the library. The list was printed in the *Springfield Tribune* of December 15, 1894. It contains some 200 titles and is devoted chiefly to religious biographies, sermons, and church annals, excluding fiction.

REV. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, of Providence, R. I., announces that but 25 copies of the edition *de luxe* of his "Annotated catalogue of the Harris Collection of American poetry" remain for sale. The edition comprised 100 copies. Of the 1000 copies of the octavo edition of the catalogue some 700 have been disposed of.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Library bulletin. February, 1895. Accessions to the library, Nov.-Dec., 1894. 8 p. O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"THE fall of Athens," by A. J. Church (L. Seeley & Co., 1895), is a revised edition of "Callias," Flood & Vincent, 1891. — G. M. JONES.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Blumer, G: Alder, and Richardson, Alonzo Blair (Report of the fourth section of the International Congress of Charities, Chicago, June, 1893);

Heysinger, I: Winter (The source and mode of solar energy throughout the universe);

Hopkins, Rufus Clement (Roses and thistles);

Jenney, C: Albert (Report on insurance business in the United States at the eleventh census);

McMurrich, James Playfair (A text-book of invertebrate morphology);

Morrison, W: Albert (Morrison's practical engineer and mechanics' guide);

Penniman, James Hosmer (Prose dictation exercises from the English classics);

Perrine, C: Dillon (Earthquakes in California in 1893);

Wyman, Ferdinand Adolphus (United States income tax law simplified for business men).

Bibliography.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1894: being the full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1894, with author, title, and subject index, publishers' annual lists, and directory of publishers. [Fifth supplement to the American Catalogues, 1884-90.] N. Y. Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1895. c. 17+211+142 p. O. hf. leath., \$3.50.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 26 Octobre 1894, classée dans l'ordre des codes avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs. Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1894. 8°, 1.25 fr.

BISBEE, Marvin D., ed., and Gerould, Ja. Thayer, comp. Bibliography of Dartmouth College and Hanover, N. H. [Reprinted from State librarian's report.] Concord, 1894. 72 p. O.

HOEPLI, Ulrico, of Milan, has begun the publication of a *fac-simile* reproduction of the famous "Codex Atlanticus" of Leonardo da Vinci, contained in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. Leonardo, from the commencement of his inventive life as a boy of 16 years, kept a manuscript record of his ideas and inventions, which he illustrated with sketches of military plans, fortifications, engines of war, architecture, and such other subjects as suggested themselves to his creative brain. Among his ideas is said to be one for a steam-engine. After his death his pupil and heir, Francisco Melzi, preserved these manuscripts until he died in 1570; they were then scattered, and part were secured by Pompeo Leoni, who, some 15 years later made up a volume out of what he had saved. About half a century later Count Galcazzo Arcovati, who had become owner of the volume, bequeathed it to the Ambrosian Library. In 1796 the French carried it away as spoils of war, but it was restored to the library after the downfall of Napoleon in 1815. The reproduction is to be issued serially in 35 parts. It will contain the original text, reproduced integrally, in heliotype, without the slightest variation in orthography, abbreviation, or punctuation, and also an orthographical version, to facilitate the reading of the original. Each part will contain 40 plates on special handmade paper. Not less than five parts are to be issued annually and the whole is to be completed by 1900. Only 280 copies are to be printed.

HYSLOP, Ja. H. Elements of ethics. N. Y., Scribner, 1895. c. 7+470 p. O. cl., \$2.50.

Brief bibliographies are appended to the more important chapters.

MEANS, Ja., ed. The aeronautical annual, 1895: devoted to the encouragement of experiments

with aerial machines and to the advancement of the science of aerodynamics. Bost., W. B. Clarke & Co., [1895.] c. '94. 172 p. il. O. pap., \$1.

Contains a 5-p. bibliography of aeronautics.

PFISTER, Ch. Les manuscrits allemands de la Bibliothèque Nationale relatifs à l'histoire de l'Alsace. Paris, Fischbacher, 1894. 8°, 6 fr.

SHERBORN, C. Davis. A bibliography of Malaya, from June, 1892, to July, 1893. (Journal of the Straits branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, no. 27, p. 135-175.)

WARNER, Amos G. American charities: a study in philanthropy and economics. N. Y., T. Y. Crowell & Co., [1895.] c. '94. D. (Lib. of economics and politics, no. 4.) cl., \$1.75.

There is a full bibliography, covering 11 pages.

WOOD, Butler. A bibliography of the works of the Brontë family, including a list of books and magazine articles on the Brontës, together with a notice of works relating to Haworth. (Brontë Society publications, part 1.) 34 p. O.

"As many of the editions of the Brontë works are merely reprints of previous issues it has not been thought desirable to indicate more than a few of these, nor have collations of many of the ordinary editions been given, but all the important ones are entered and the collations given wherever possible." The bibliography is arranged in the following order: 1, Rev. Patrick Brontë; 2, Collected works and poems; 3, Charlotte Brontë; 4, Emily Brontë; 5, Anne Brontë; 6, Complete books on the Brontës; 7, Books partly on the Brontës; 8, Magazine articles on the Brontës; 9, List of books relating to Haworth.

WYSS, G. v. Geschichte der Historiographie in der Schweiz. Herausgegeben durch die allgemeine geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft der Schweiz. Lieferung 1. Zürich, Füssli & Beer, 1894. 80 p. 8°, 1.60 m.

INDEXES.

FLETCHER, W. I., and BOWKER, R. R. The annual literary index, 1894; including periodicals, American and English; essays, book-chapters, etc.; with author-index, bibliographies, and necrology; ed. with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL staff. N. Y., Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1895. c. 10+152+77 p. O. cl., \$3.50.

The third supplement to the last five-yearly volume of "Poole" (1887-91), and to the "A. L. A. Index."

EDW. G. ALLEN'S London Agency for American Libraries,

28 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON.

(FORMERLY RICH & SONS.)

EDW. G. ALLEN devotes himself entirely to library business. His long experience enables him to execute the orders of correspondents promptly, cheaply, and with thorough efficiency. His connection with all the Book Dealers in the United Kingdom gives him the command of the British Book Market, and qualifies him to serve his customers with special advantage, and to bring promptly under their notice all the stores of Literature, old and new, on sale in Great Britain.

Books Supplied at a Small Commission on the Cost Price, with the usual Trade deductions, and forwarded by the quickest and cheapest routes. Second-hand Catalogues by early Mails, and no Commission charged on Orders from them. Periodicals and Newspapers Posted Promptly.

No expensive sub-agencies at home or abroad. Foreign books on easy terms.

Agency for the following Libraries and many others:

Library of Congress, Washington.
Libraries of Parliament, Ottawa, Toronto,
and Quebec.
Amherst College.
Boston Public Library.
Brooklyn Library.
Brown University.
Cornell University.
Enoch Pratt Free Library.
California University.

Colorado University.
Johns Hopkins University.
Philadelphia Library Co.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
University of Pennsylvania.
University of Toronto, Can.
Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.
Yale University.
Minneapolis Public Library.

BINDING.

Cheap and Durable for Circulating Libraries. Specially Strong for Books of Reference. Superior Style for Works of Art. Imitation Antique for Rare Old Books. Gilt Extra in Every Variety. Best Half-Binding for General Library Use. Pamphlets Bound at Cheap Rates. Law Books in Law Gilt. Cheap Binding in Cloth. Hard-Grained Roan, etc. Dilapidated Binding Neatly Repaired. Deficiencies of Rare Books Supplied in Exact Fac-Simile. Library Stamps to Order.

We have been, for the last twenty years, personally cognizant of Mr. Allen's faithfulness to the interests of his American customers. When a resident in Washington, ten years ago, we found that the immense Congressional Library largely supplied its shelves through Mr. Allen's London Agency. Many of the extensive libraries belonging to the Universities and Colleges in the East have also secured their Foreign Books from the same source, and we have heard from the officers of these Institutions frequent testimony to the scrupulous exactness with which their orders were always filled.

"We cannot, therefore, do a greater service to the Colleges and Universities of the West, to which these presents shall come, than to advise that they employ this inexpensive agency for replenishing their Libraries with English Books."—PRESIDENT WELCH, *Iowa State Agricultural College*.

"No better indorsement of Mr. Allen's Agency is possible than the list of leading libraries that continue to use it. For 30 years, strict integrity and unexcelled facilities have held the old and made new patrons. The very large business built up demands only a small commission instead of the customary 10 per cent. A library can safely entrust all its London orders to Mr. Allen without getting other estimates and fees: sure that it is not making a mistake."—MELVIL DEWEY, *State Library, New York*.

Edw. G. Allen's American Library Agency,
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York,

MAKE a specialty of supplying public, private, and school **LIBRARIES**, for which they have exceptional facilities through their connection with many of the largest houses as special agents, and by carrying the stock of all American Publishers.

They are pleased to give estimates at lowest rates on lists of proposed purchases, and solicit correspondence with Librarians and other bookbuyers.

This house is characterized by its **Promptness, Carefulness, and Low Prices.**

There will be sent to any address on application a topically arranged General Library List selected from the books of all publishers.

Telegraphic Address:
BOOKMEN, LONDON.

H. SOTHERAN & CO.,

Code in Use:
UNICODE.

Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.

With exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books. Specimen Number post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,

LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books.* BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. *Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued.* Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

BOOKS WANTED.

The Boston Book Co., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. [Cash.]
Library Journal, any vols. or nos.
Cosmopolitan, 1880-89, any nos.
North American Review, any vols. or nos. before 1878.
Amer. Journal of Archaeology, any.
Amer. Journal of Education (Barnard), any vols.
New England Mag., Sept., 1890, 50 cents.
Mag. of Western History, any nos.
Museum of Foreign Literature, set or vols.
Nation, v. 1-28, any.
Engineering Mag., any.
New Englander, Nov., 1841; Index v. 20.
Overland Monthly, 1883-89, odd.
Biblical Repertory, 1808-40, '48.

O. H., P. O. Box 943, N. Y.
Library Journal, August, 1894.

Jersey City (N. J.) Free Public Lib.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 28-36.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

I DESIRE to obtain a position for a lady who has been employed here for the past ten months. She is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, Class of 1892, and is a superior cataloger and classifier, and is competent to take full charge of library, having good commendations from the Vassar, Binghamton, and Scranton libraries. A. W. TYLER, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED.—POSITION as librarian by a woman trained in the New York State Library School and with four years' practical experience in library work. Address LIBRARIAN, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

WANTED.—A position as librarian by a young man of several years' experience in college and university libraries and in a large book house. Address B. B., care LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LONDON. LEIPZIG. PARIS.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

FOREIGN OFFICES AT LONDON, LEIPZIG, AND PARIS.

*Agents by appointment to many of the largest American and Foreign
College and Public Libraries.***SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.**

Terms on direct application for the supply of Foreign and American Books and Periodicals.
Weekly shipments by the fleetest steamers from England, Germany, and France. *Periodicals
supplied at lower rates than mail copies and in better shape for binding.*

Rare Books and Sets of Serials procured at the lowest terms. Regular connections with
Central and South America and all Oriental countries.

Binding done here and abroad in every style.

Auction Sales attended to.

The Catalogues of Foreign Dealers—English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish—furnished on application.

Monthly Bulletins of New Books issued regularly.

With the help of a most complete Bibliographical Outfit in all languages and on all subjects,
and the experience of many years in this particular line, estimates can be furnished promptly and
information given on topics of interest to Librarians.

**TWO important handbooks for the Li-
brarian now ready.****Annual
Literary Index,
1894,**

complements the "Annual American Catalogue" of
books published in 1894, by indexing (1) articles in
periodicals published in 1894; (2) essays and book-chap-
ters in composite books of 1894; (3) authors of periodical
articles and essays; (4) special bibliographies of 1894;
(5) authors deceased in 1894, and, in its special features,
supplements "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature,
1887-'92," and the "A. L. A. Index to General Literature."

One octavo volume, cloth, \$3.50.

Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

54 DUANE STREET,

P. O. Box 943,

NEW YORK.

**Annual
Catalogues,
1894.**

The Annual American Catalogue for 1894 contains:

(1) Directory of American Publishers issuing books
in 1894.

(2) Full-title Record, with descriptive notes, in au-
thor-alphabet, of all books recorded in THE
PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, 1894.

(3) Author-, title-, and subject-index to same in one
alphabet.

(4) Publishers' annual lists for 1894.

The edition is limited, and to secure copies orders
should be sent at once. **The price is \$3.50
half leather; \$3.00 in sheets.**

We also supply the English Catalogue for 1894, price
\$1.50, paper; the Annual American and English Cata-
logues, 1894, can be had in one volume, half leather, \$5.00.

Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

54 DUANE STREET,

P. O. Box 943,

NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1872

LONDON:
30 WELLINGTON ST., STRAND.PARIS:
76 RUE DE RENNES.LEIPZIG:
HOSPITAL STR. 10.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT

Purchasing Agent for Colleges & Libraries

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

(TWO DOORS ABOVE GRACE CHURCH)

begs to call attention to his facilities for obtaining FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS at more economical rates THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN AMERICA OR EUROPE can offer, because:

He employs *no Commission Agents*, but has *his own offices and clerks* at *London, Paris* and *Leipzig*. He has *open accounts* with all the *leading publishing houses in the world*.

His experience enables him to give information at once about *rare and scarce books*.

He receives *weekly shipments* from *England, France* and *Germany*, and can thereby fill orders in quicker time.

MORE THAN 200 LIBRARIES FAVOR HIM WITH THEIR ORDERS.

SPECIAL REFERENCES.

"Mr. Stechert has for years furnished this Library with most of its periodicals and European books, and has bought for us many thousand volumes. Mr. Stechert's success is due to his constant personal attention to the business, and the reasonable terms he is able to offer. I consider a New York agent far preferable to reliance on foreign agents alone."

GEO. H. BAKER, *Librarian of Columbia College, New York.*

"Seven years ago, in reorganizing the Columbia College library, I spent much time in trying to discover how to get our foreign books and periodicals with the least delay, trouble and expense. The result of the comparison of three methods, viz: ordering direct from foreign dealers, ordering through one agent in London, or ordering through one agent in New York showed us that it was to our advantage to give Mr. Stechert all our foreign orders, as he delivered in the library in a single package and with a single bill at as low cost as we were able with vastly greater trouble, to get a half dozen different packages in different bills from different places. In reorganizing the New York State Library, I opened the whole question anew, and the result of the comparison was the same as before, and we find that the library gets most for the time and money expended by taking advantage of Mr. Stechert's long experience, and the careful personal attention which he gives to our orders."

MELVIL DEWEY, *Director of N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

"Mr. G. E. Stechert of New York has served us with fidelity in procuring English, French and German books, both new and second hand and also periodicals. His terms are more reasonable than any others that have come to our notice, while he has always guarded our interests very carefully. We find it a great convenience to have one agency in New York, represented by branches in different European countries."

Prof. ARTHUR H. PALMER, *Librarian of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.*

"Your methods and facilities for doing business, as I have examined them here as well as at the Leipzig and London ends, seem to me admirably progressive and thoroughly live. I deal with you because I judge it for the advantage of this library to do so. If I did not, I should not. Up to date I am unable to find a method which is, all things included, so economical of time and money as dealing through you."

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.*

"Our library committee speaks in the highest terms of your services. You have not only saved us many dollars, but have shown an intelligent appreciation of our wants for which we thank you."

A. B. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.

